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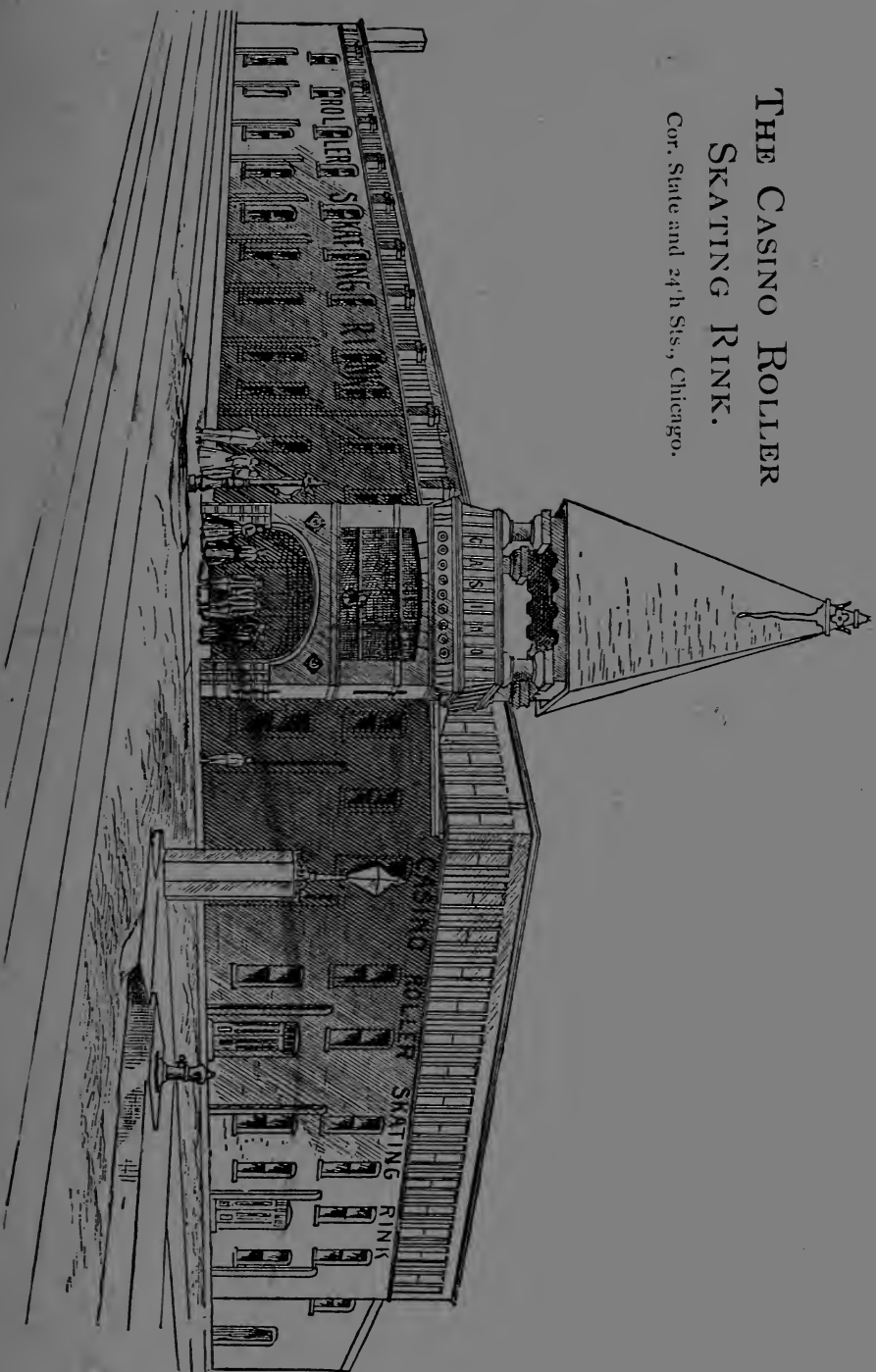
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# SPALDING'S

Roller Skating Annual

## ROLLER SKATING

ILLUSTRATED

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CHICAGO

NEW YORK.



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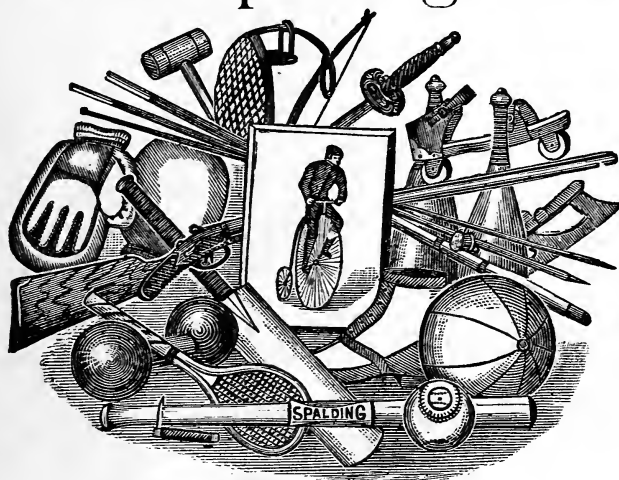


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MANUAL OF

ROLLER SKATING

CONTAINING

OVER FIFTY ILLUSTRATIONS,

With Complete Descriptions of all Movements  
Performed on Roller Skates.

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BY O. F. SMITH,

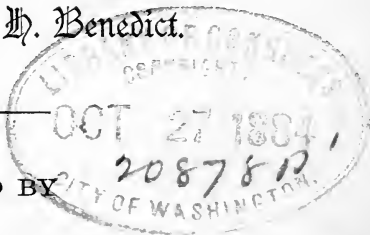
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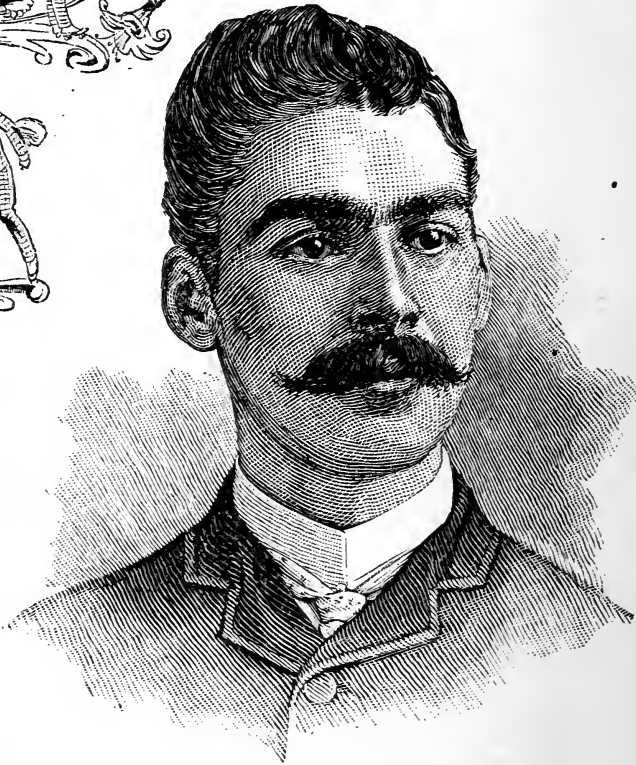
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The  
King of  
the  
Little  
Wheels.



MR. A. F. SMITH.

## P R E F A C E

Amusement, and the means of acquiring healthy recreation is one of the most important subjects to which the attention of parents and young people should be directed, the desire for amusement, felt by the people of every nation, should be directed towards a sport which gives healthy results, and a moral and physical improvement will surely follow

The graceful, fascinating exercise of Roller Skating has not, in our judgment, an objectionable feature, its popularity of late years with both sexes in England and America insures its establishment as one of the permanent fashionable amusements with a hearty patronage.

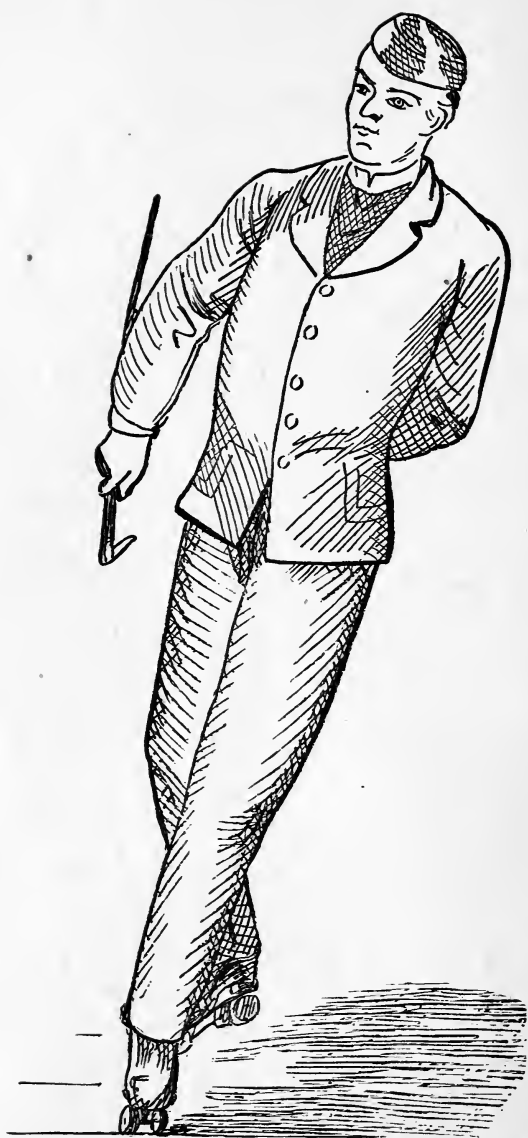
Its advantages over Ice-Skating consist in being no longer confined to a short and unfavorable season of the year, and the freaks of an uncertain climate, permitting us to enjoy this exhilarating exercise in-doors regardless of weather. The establishment of Skating Rinks in nearly every one of the principal cities of the country enables young and old to indulge in this exercise under the guidance of competent instructors.

The marked success of Rinks and Roller Skating and its recognition as a popular pastime suggested the publica-

tion of this small yet complete volume. Great care having been taken in its arrangement and the selection of subjects for illustration, the publishers feel confident that it will be in every respect thoroughly practical. A careful study of the instructions here given with judicious practice will enable the novice to become a creditable or even an expert skater.







FORWARD ROLL OUTER-EDGE.



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# ROLLER SKATING.

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The following suggestions should be carefully adhered to in entering upon the practice of Roller Skating, and a thorough understanding of the preliminary steps should be acquired before attempting fancy or difficult movements. Learn one movement at a time and that one sufficiently well to be able to perform it at pleasure and without danger of falling. Overtasking the abilities will surely result in a tendency to acquire awkward habits.

Have confidence in the ability to perform what you are about to undertake; avoid as well over confidence or timidity, either one will make the novice appear ridiculous to spectators.

A position of ease, natural and devoid of affectation should be cultivated, the body should be erect but without stiffness.

*The head* should be held easily and slightly inclined backward. *The body*, though inclined slightly forward, should be quite erect; the chest expanded and shoulders squared; avoid stooping or bending and endeavor to cultivate a carriage as elegant as the natural physique will allow. *The arms* should be held or swung naturally at the side, all stiff and awkward motions should be studiously avoided. The positions of *the limbs* should be well cultivated, a graceful carriage requires that they be kept nearly straight the greater portion of each stroke; the raised foot being held from the surface by a slight bending of the knee, barely enough to clear the skate from the floor.

Avoid looking at the feet while skating, the attention should be directed towards some object on a line with the eyes.

Start slow, fast movements are apt to result in awkward falls. Be satisfied with a gradual improvement and by acquiring experience the chances of falling, though sometimes unavoidable, will be greatly lessened.

## DRESS.

As the body requires less clothing while exercising than when at rest, the skater should never be overburdened with wraps or overcoats. Any unusual change of dress is unnecessary, though ladies should not wear very long dresses nor hoop skirts.

Never sit down nor stand in repose in the cold air when heated, unless extra clothing is put over the shoulders, and not even then when it can be avoided.

High cut, broad heeled shoes or boots should be worn; under no circumstances should low cut, narrow or high heeled shoes be used. The skate should be selected with particular reference to the size of the foot; the forward rollers being properly placed directly under the ball of the foot.

## SKATES.

In the selection of skates no suggestions as to particular makes can be given; those advertised by all large dealers will probably meet the requirements of the average skater, and for extra fine Rink Skates or for fancy skating the illustrations herein given will doubtless enable the reader to select a style agreeable to his fancy.

## PRACTICE.

To attain grace and perfection in skating a careful study of the first movements and positions is very essential. Without such knowledge the mastery of the intricacies of the difficult movements will become a matter of considerable time and much unnecessary labor, and it is not at all unlikely that the movements thus learned will lack the graceful appearance so desirable in this pastime.

In the following pages a clear, concise and well illustrated description, showing as nearly as possible the relative positions of the feet, the curves to be described and the correct angle of each movement at the commencement of the step, is intended to take the place of the professional instructor.

The important feature in the art of skating consists in a thorough understanding of the method of maintaining a perfect balance in each movement; by practice the beginner intuitively gains the practical knowledge necessary to keep the body erect and in perfect equilibrium.

Remember always that in skating the weight of the body must be inclined forward, enough so at least that the centre of gravity will be directly over the gliding foot; by observing this rule the chances of falls will be much lessened, particularly backward falls. The feet also should be well placed, and the proper angles taken; under these circumstances it will be hardly probable that the skates will go far astray.

Careless ways should be carefully avoided; nothing is easier than to acquire an awkward style; nothing more difficult than to overcome it. The most usual faults are;—bent knees, high shoulders, waving arms and shuffling

scratchy strokes with the feet. Long, clear and firm strokes with each foot, head well up, arms down, limbs straight and body erect are the points to be cultivated.

## WALKING.

FIG. 3.

The beginner on first attempting to stand on the skates, should endeavor to walk on them, the feet being placed at right angles, the heel of one foot at the hollow of the other; the rear foot must be brought *around*, not lifted over, and placed precisely in the same position in front of the other. This movement continued will enable the pupil to acquire control over the feet and have a tendency to keep them together.

## STARTING.

At all times the feet should be close together, the heel of one foot placed at the hollow of the other and in advance of it. This position being as important when at rest (see fig. 1) as when in motion. To advance raise the rear foot, place it at right angles to the other, bend the knee slightly, advancing the body so that its weight will be transferred to the forward foot at the instant the rollers touch the surface. The inclining of the body forward, or rather in the direction to which the foot points gives the actual impetus which propels the skater. The rear foot having been raised as the stroke began should be carried directly behind the gliding foot, until the finish of the stroke, when it should be advanced immediately before the forward motion ceases. It should be placed with the heel at the hollow of the gliding foot and placed on the surface in the same manner,

swaying the body forward to continue the onward movement.

Beginners will bear in mind that the propelling power in roller skating is created by the forward sway of the body when transferring the weight from one foot to the other, and that pushing from the rear foot as in ice skating results in keeping the feet too widely separated.

The actual movement being similar to walking, and swaying the body forward at each step, while the rear foot in being brought forward should be swung around as if the intention was to cross the feet before each step was taken.

The principal feature of perfection in every stroke being to keep one foot only on the surface at one time—the longer the better, as the strokes are not liable to be too long; and as the weight or pressure is borne more on either side of the skates they will describe the proper curve or edge.

## THE FORWARD GLIDE.

FIG 4.

The simplest movement in skating is the forward glide, making a series of diagonal lines or curves much similar to those made in ice skating. This movement can readily be learned by walking through the motions, thus becoming familiar with the placing of the feet before attempting to maintain a balance for any considerable distance.

By practicing thus and gradually lengthening the stroke the pupil will become accustomed to the balancing of the body on one foot.

In starting the forward glide, place one foot in advance, bear the weight on the forward foot, swaying the body in the direction towards which the toe points.

When advancing the rear foot, the forward rollers should

be last to leave the surface and should remain down until the foot is replaced on the floor. Before this occurs, however, the toes should be slightly raised and the rear rollers placed on the surface first.

A proper understanding of this first movement is most important; the pupil will be greatly benefited by endeavoring to impress on the memory the required movements to be taken. Recollect first that the rear foot, in being brought forward, should be placed in advance of the gliding foot, the toes turned out, the rear rollers placed first on the floor, the body swayed forward at the instant the weight is transferred to that foot. The direction to be taken by the body when transferring the weight from the rear to the forward foot should be precisely in the angle to which that foot is pointed. The eyes should also be directed towards some object in the direction to which the skater wishes to go, by so doing the balance is more easily acquired and kept. In going backwards the gaze should be directed over the shoulder to the rear.

## TO STOP.

FIG. 2.

The frequency with which skaters are obliged to stop when on a crowded floor, creates a necessity for perfect control of the movements. A change of direction is not always feasible, consequently the novice should at an early stage of practice become familiar with the methods of stopping abruptly. To accomplish this object with certainty and safety, the placing of one foot at the rear of and at right angles to the gliding foot, and pressing firmly against the surface affords the simplest method. The weight should remain on the foot in advance while the rear foot being



# Explanation of Diagrams.

<u>                    </u>	-----	Right foot Forward
<u>                    </u>	-----	Left foot Forward
<u>                    </u>	-----	Balancing Foot
<u>                    </u>	-----	Backward



Standing Position

Fig.1



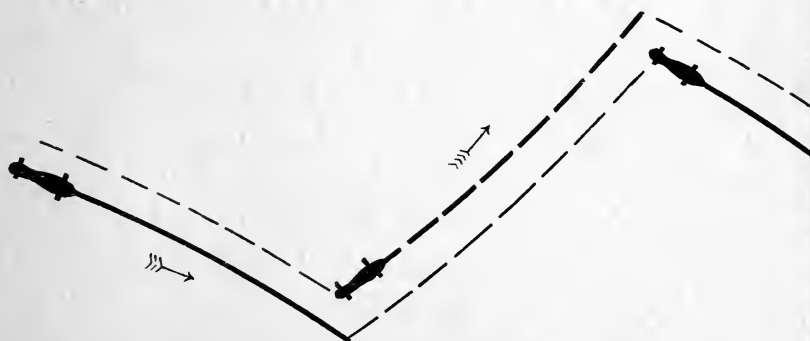
Stopping Position

Fig.2



Walking

Fig.3



Plain Forward Glide

Fig.4.

pressed to the floor serves as an obstruction to further forward progress.

Where it is preferable to change the direction from which the skater is moving, the usual method is to press on the edge of the gliding foot, causing a curve from the forward course and checking the movement by holding the rear foot at right angles with the hollow against the heel of the gliding foot.

When the pupil has become sufficiently confident of his ability to stand or glide on one foot, the next object to be attained is the acquiring of the curved stroke or roll, accomplished by pressing or bearing the weight slightly on either side of the foot.

Bearing the weight on the outer side of the skate will cause the stroke to tend outward in a gradual curve. The pressure borne on the inner side will cause the stroke to run in, making an inner curve or roll.

Beginners are apt to bear the weight on the inner edge, which is less graceful and should be avoided.

## FORWARD ROLL OUTER EDGE.

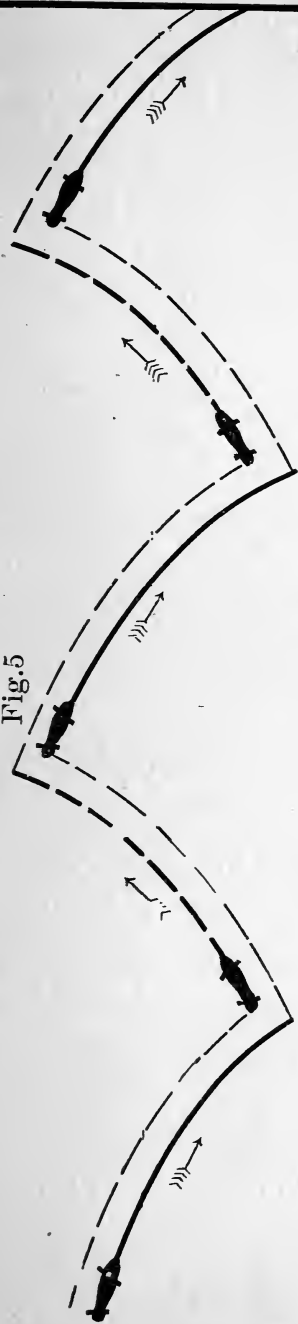
FIG. 5.

A pressure on the outer side of the skate when gliding forward or backward will cause the direction of the glide to tend outward by allowing the axis of the wheels to be brought together on that side. The outward pressure being repeated by each foot will cause the alternate curves to be nearly at right angles to each other, making the movement known as the "Outer-Edge Roll."

This movement is best learned by lengthening each stroke of the plain forward glide and bearing the weight on the outer edge by gradual pressure. The length of the glide

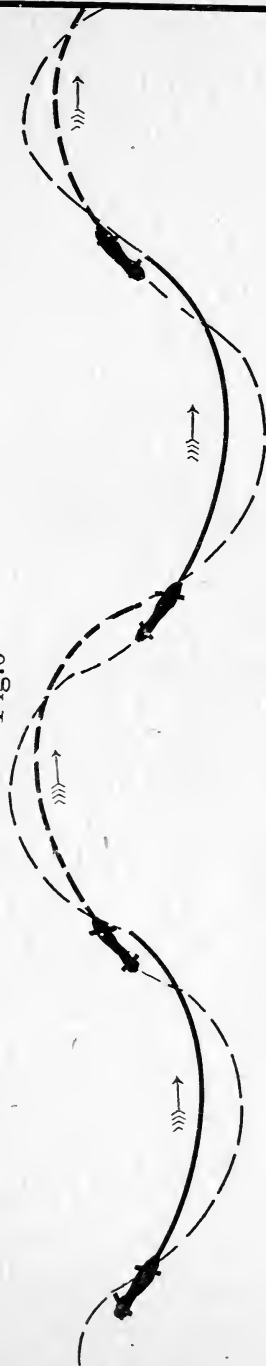
Forward Roll, Outer Edge.

Fig.5



Forward Roll, Inner Edge.

Fig.6



should be continued farther than for the plain glide, and the body should be swayed sideways with the shoulders square with the curve as it is described.

In starting the movement we will suppose the skater to be standing with the left foot in advance, raise the right foot, carry it forward, placing it on the floor heel first, at right angles to the left, sway the body sideways, give a slight pressure on the inner side of the left foot and raise it from the surface. As the skater now rolls forward, the whole weight of the body must be borne on the outer edge of the gliding foot. Continue the glide as long as the impetus gained by the swaying of the body and pushing from the rear foot is sufficient to create force for the placing of the other foot.

The balancing foot should be carried as shown by the dotted lines in the illustration (see Fig. 5) and brought forward at the latter end of the curve.

To change the gliding foot from the right to the left foot, place the left on the surface at right angles to the other, sway the body sideways, change the pressure on the right foot to the inner edge, raise it, facing the direction to which the toe of the gliding foot now points.

This movement is one of the prettiest and most graceful in skating; it is most common in skating with a partner, can be done backward as well as forward, and is used more than all others in the combination of fancy movements.

## FORWARD ROLL INNER EDGE.

FIG. 6.

The inner-edge roll, though less used and less graceful than the outer-edge, is necessary to good skating and should receive thorough practice.

The start is made identical to the outer edge; the weight being borne on the inner edge will cause the curve to tend inward. The balancing foot should be carried farther back than in the outer edge to assist in maintaining the equilibrium; it must be brought forward at the end of each glide and placed on the floor at right angles to the gliding foot, the same as described for the other movements.

The swaying of the body forward with an inward inclination creates the propelling force.

This movement can be varied by holding the balancing foot in front of and over the gliding foot. It is used extensively in the formation of fancy figures, skating alone or with partners.

## FORWARD CROSS-ROLL OUTER EDGE.

FIG 7.

The cross-roll is executed in precisely the same manner as the outer-edge, with the exception of placing the foot when changing from balancing to gliding.

When completing an outer-edge roll, say with the right foot, carry the left forward and across the right, keep the pressure on the outer edge of the gliding foot and push from it when swaying the body forward. The skater should face the direction to which the foot points, which gradually curving, will cause the body to turn from side to side.

This movement is done backward or forward with equal ease by practical skaters, and makes quite an elegant appearance when performed with a partner. The manner of crossing the feet is precisely the same as described for the lap foot movement. (Fig. 19.)

## FORWARD CROSS-ROLL INNER EDGE.

This movement is similar to the plain inner-edge roll, the feet being crossed at the end of each glide as described for the preceding movement. The balancing foot is brought nearly square across the gliding foot when placing it on the surface. The push is given on the outer edge of the gliding foot, and the body should be swayed in the direction taken by the gliding foot. For fancy skating this movement becomes quite important, as a continuation of the glide on the inner edge will form a complete circle; it is therefore much used in the formation of figure eight and figure three movements.

## ON TO RICHMOND ROLL.

FIG. 8.

This movement differs from the outer-edge cross-roll only in the placing of the foot in crossing. In the "On to Richmond Roll" the balancing foot is brought back and crosses the gliding foot in the rear of it, the impetus being gained by the swaying of the body. The glide should be mainly on the outer edge, though at the latter end of it the weight should be transferred to the inner edge. The balancing foot should be carried back and brought smartly forward in placing it on the surface. In raising the foot from the floor it should be carried somewhat forward of and around the gliding foot instead of over it.

## THE LOCOMOTIVE.

FIG. 9.

This movement is executed by making a continuous serpentine movement with the leading foot, while the balanc-

On to Richmond Roll,  
Fig.8



Forward Cross Roll,  
Fig.7  
Outer Edge.



ing foot performs alternately, a forward inner-edge step and a backward side glide step.

The movements being made rapidly, create a supposed imitation of the noise of a locomotive. The movement can be varied by raising the leading foot from the surface at each step of the balancing foot, or by making a continuous straight line with the leading foot, also by bringing the balancing foot forward at the completion of each fourth step, making it the leading foot for the next four steps.

## THE PICKET FENCE.

FIG. 10.

A movement in which the steps are quite short and pointed, like an inverted letter V. The leading foot continues constantly in advance, and is followed and crossed by each step of the following foot. In starting with the left foot the right follows across and behind. The leading foot reverses its motion and goes backward, followed by the right foot across in front. The skater in this movement moves continually sideways.

## BACKWARD GLIDE OUTER EDGE.

The directions for the forward roll will, with the exception of carrying the balancing foot and the direction to be faced, apply to the backward roll. The end of each glide is marked by a change of pressure from the outer to the inner edges of the skate, enabling the skater to push from the inner edge of the gliding foot when placing the balancing foot on the surface. The body should be held quite erect and *not* inclined backward; the balancing foot must be carried in the rear of the gliding foot the same as in for-



# Locomotive

Fig.9



# Picket Fence

Fig.10



On toes

ward rolls, from which position it is ready to be placed instantly on the surface to check further progress or loss of balance. The weight must be borne principally on the rear rollers, the body be swayed sideways as in the forward outer edge. In changing feet the body must be brought quickly around completely reversing the position of the shoulders, and the face should be turned around so that the skater will be looking over his shoulder in the direction taken by the skate. When gliding on the left foot the gaze should be directed over the right shoulder, when on the right foot the face should point over the left shoulder.

### BACKWARD CROSS-ROLL OUTER EDGE.

The movement of the backward cross roll is very similar to the preceding. The feet are crossed at the beginning of each glide as in the forward cross-roll. The impetus is gained by the change of edge and pushing from the inner edge of the gliding foot. The balancing foot is held in the rear and should be carried slowly around after lifting it from the surface.

Face the direction taken by the heel of the foot and bring the shoulders quickly around at each step.

The backward cross-roll inner-edge is performed similarly to the following movement; it is the reverse of the forward inner-edge cross-roll and can easily be acquired by following the directions for the:—

### BACKWARD ROLL INNER EDGE.

The inner-edge backward roll will be quite difficult to master; it is used in nearly all figures and will be found quite essential to fancy skating.

In this movement the center of the circle should be faced



BACKWARD ROLL OUTER-EDGE.

by the skater, in gliding on the right foot the face must be directed to the left and reversed when on the left foot. The impetus is gained usually from a forward glide and turn on the toes. The balancing foot is carried in the rear and held from the floor with toes down.

## CHANGE OF EDGE ROLL.

FIGS. 11-12.

A change of edge on either foot is performed by starting on either edge, and while gliding change the pressure from one to the other side of the foot. The movements described can all be varied in this manner either backward or forward. The illustrations given (Figures 11 and 12) show the manner of applying the change of edge to the forward roll and forward cross-roll, either one of which can be reversed and performed backward.

## THE POLKA STEP.

FIGS. 13-14.

This movement consists of an outer-edge glide, broken by advancing and sustaining the weight on the balancing foot for an instant only, and completing the glide for a distance equal to the first portion of it.

The double polka step is performed by starting with a long glide followed by three quick short steps and finished by a long glide on the same foot with which the movement was started. These movements are usually performed with a partner and to music, in which case they present a very pleasing appearance for ones so simple.

## ON TO RICHMOND POLKA.

FIG. 15.

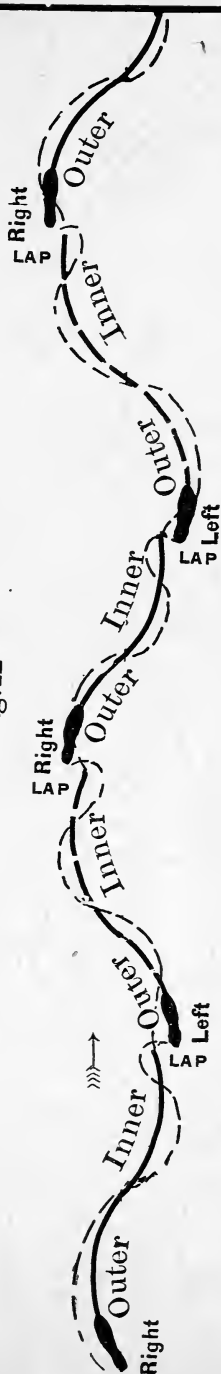
The polka step varied by placing the balancing foot in

Plain Change of Edge Roll,  
Fig.11



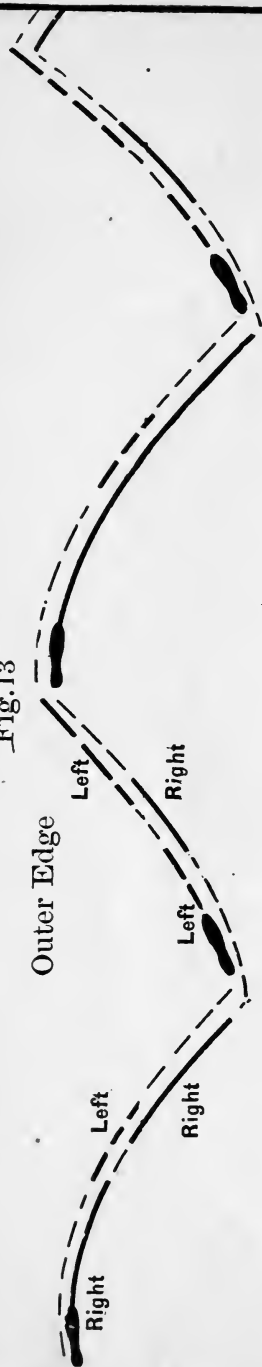
Change of Edge Cross Roll .

Fig.12



## Single Polka Step.

Fig.13



## Double Polka Step.

Fig.14

Outer Edge



# On to Richmond Polka

Fig.15



# Side Glide Polka

Fig.16



the rear of the gliding foot, and carrying the advanced foot quickly to the outer side presents an elegant and graceful manner of turning at the ends of the rink when skating with a partner. The method of performing the movement is precisely the same as the foregoing one. The directions given for the "On to Richmond Roll" (Fig 8) are the same as for this movement.

## POLKA WITH SIDE GLIDE.

FIG. 16.

This polka step is identical with the following movement excepting that the side glide is much shorter, as in the second step of the plain polka.

## SIDE STEP GLIDE.

FIG. 17.

This excellent movement consists of a combination of forward and backward glides on the outer edge of each foot, the start is taken with an outer-edge roll on the right foot, the left foot is turned with the heel pointing in the same direction as the right toe, the left foot when being placed on the surface must cross the curves of the right and continue the line of that curve. The glide is finished on the right foot and outer edge, at the end of which the left foot is carried forward and placed on the surface, as in the plain forward-roll, outer-edge.

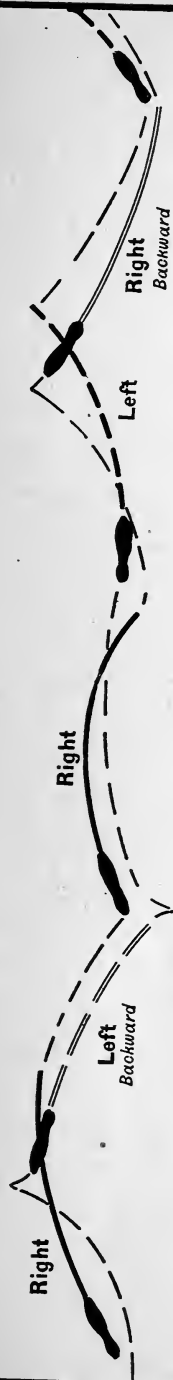
The right foot now executes the backward stroke in the same manner as with the left, the glide being finished by an outer-edge with the left foot.

The backward step which gives the name of side glide to the movement must be done with the leg straight, the weight borne on the heel and the face pointing to the front and over the shoulder.



# Side Step Glide.

Fig.17



# Side Glide Cross Roll

Fig.18



## SIDE GLIDE CROSS ROLL

FIG. 18.

A movement formed by adding the cross-roll (Fig. 7) to the preceding glide. Starting with a forward outer-edge roll, the side glide is taken by the other foot, the outer-edge roll is continued, and in changing the leading foot the balancing foot is brought forward and carried across the gliding foot. The movement is then continued in the same manner, each foot becoming alternately leading and balancing foot.

## LAP FOOT CIRCLE.

FIGS. 19-20.

To change the direction in skating and for turning short corners, the combining of the inner and outer edge movements in connection with a crossing of the feet on every other glide causes the skater to describe a circle more or less short, as the weight is borne with slight or firm pressure on the edge of the foot.

For the forward circle (Fig. 19) start on the outer edge with the right foot crossing over the left, pressing the inner edge, follow with the right on the outer edge, but not crossing the feet, continuing to cross or lap the left foot over the right will carry the skater around in a complete circle.

The backward circle is the reverse of the forward movement, the illustration shows the positions taken by each foot in turn. The length of the glide and width of the lap governs the size of the circle taken; for a large circle a long glide and short lap is necessary. For a short circle a short glide and wide lap is taken. In executing these circles the body should be inclined towards the centre of the circle taken.

Fig.19

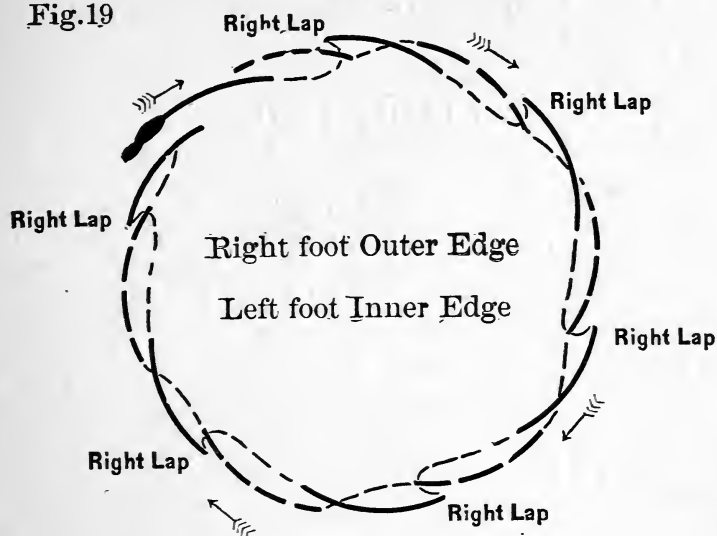
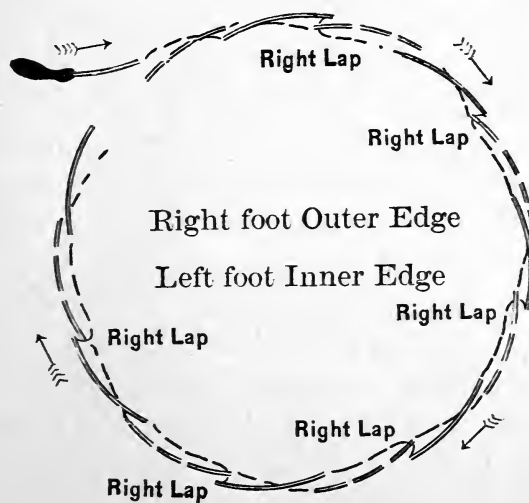
Lap Foot Circle  
Forward

Fig.20

Lap Foot Circle  
Backward

This movement is very commonly used for increasing the speed of the skater when desiring to gain impetus for a long roll on either foot.

## LONG ROLL.

FIG. 21.

After gaining sufficient impetus the skater can by securing a perfect balance, roll on one foot a great distance.

The movement is excellent as a special means of practicing the feature of balancing on one foot. The roll can be taken forward or backward, flat foot or on heels or toes.

## THE SPREAD EAGLE.

FIG. 22.

A movement performed by obtaining a forcible start and gliding on both feet flat with the heels together and the toes pointing in opposite directions. The most graceful way of executing the eagle, is with the heels about twelve inches apart, the legs straight and body erect.

The variations by which the movement can be changed are, first, placing the heels some distance apart, with knees bent; second, placing the heels close together, legs straight; third, spread the legs apart with knees straight, and glide on rear rollers. Execute these movements on the forward or backward edges to describe circles tending forward or backward.

## SIDE GLIDE CIRCLE.

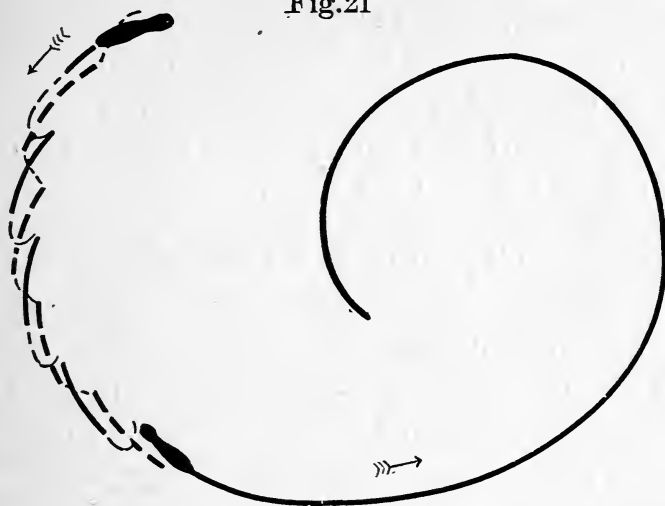
FIG. 23.

The formation of a circle by a succession of steps of the side glide movement requires only a knowledge of that movement to enable the skater to easily execute it. To

Long Roll

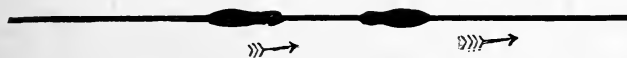
37

Fig.21



Spread Eagle

Fig.22



form a circle running inwards to the right, the leading foot is the right. Start by an outer-edge roll on the right foot forward, reverse the left foot placing it on the surface, the heel to the front and in the rear of the right foot, (See Fig. 17) making a short backward glide on that foot and repeat the outer-edge roll with the right.

## CUT-OFF CIRCLE.

FIG. 24

This movement differs but slightly from the side-glide step. The only difference being in placing the foot executing the backward step in front of, instead of to the rear of the leading foot. Starting the movement with the right foot leading, execute an outer-edge roll, carry the left foot forward, turning it around so as to toe backward, bear the weight on the left foot making a short backward glide, carry the right foot forward for the third step, pushing from the inner edge of the left, for the impetus of the next stroke.

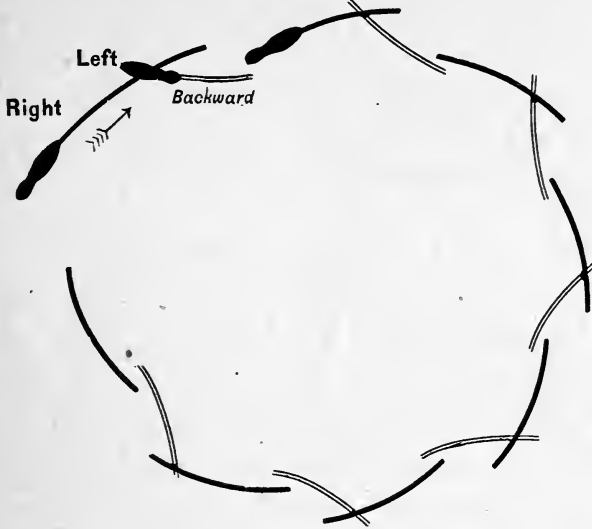
In executing a plain forward cut-off promenade, the skater alternately faces backward and forward from right and left, as in the side-glide step.

## THE SERPENTINE ROLL.

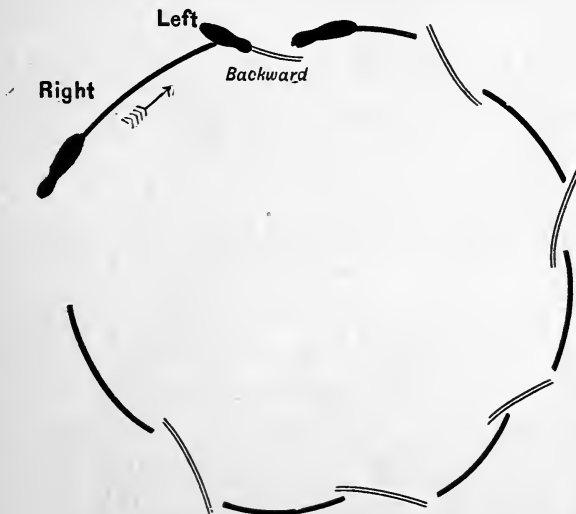
FIG. 25.

The serpentine roll is executed by a forcible pressure on the inner and outer edges of the right and left skates alternately. Starting with the left foot in advance, the weight borne on the outer edge, the right foot is brought forward on the inner edge, change the weight to the outer edge of the right foot, advance the left bearing on the inner edge, change the weight again to the outer edge of the left skate

Side Glide Circle  
Fig.23



Cut-off Circle  
Fig.24



and advance the right foot. The outward pressure on each foot alternately, is the motive power which propels the skater.

By reversing this movement, making a backward roll, the pupil has the most easy method of practicing a backward glide. For this movement the body should not be inclined forward, but the weight must be borne firmly on the heels with the body as erect as possible.

## THE SERPENTINE EXPRESS.

FIG. 26.

The principle of the serpentine express is the same as the preceding movement. The feet are alternately advanced so that the legs are continually crossing and re-crossing when executing the movement. The momentum is gained by alternating the pressure from one foot to the other and advancing the rear foot each time this change in pressure is made.

## THE SPREAD EAGLE SERPENTINE.

Is performed as above, while the feet are placed with heels together and toes pointing in opposite directions. By uniformly changing the pressure from the inner and outer edges, the movement gains force.

## SINGLE FOOT SERPENTINE.

FIG. 27.

A prolonged glide on one foot is another variation of the serpentine roll. The propelling power in this case, however, comes partly from the movement of the balancing foot, which should be carried at right angles to each curve



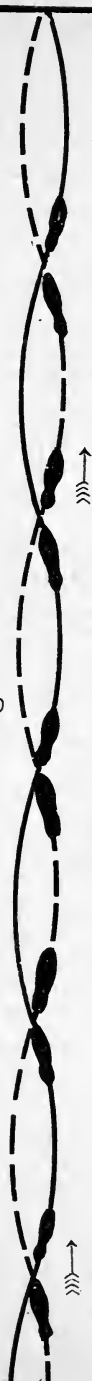
## Serpentine Roll

Fig. 25



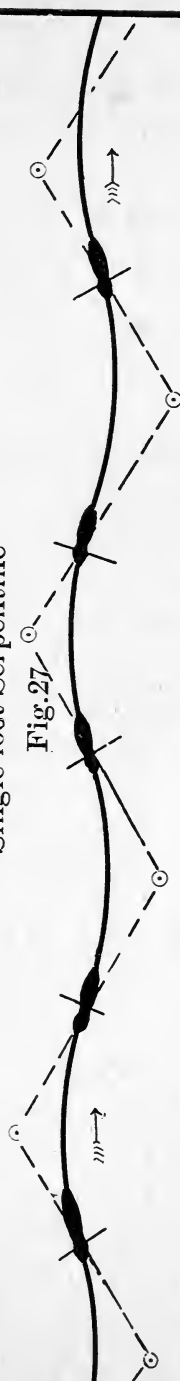
## Serpentine

Fig. 26



## Single foot Serpentine

Fig. 27



described by the gliding foot. When starting on the inner edge, the balancing foot must be brought quickly back, as shown by the diagram, and carried forward in the same manner when on the outer edge.

## THE SUBURBAN ROLL.

FIG. 28.

Is performed by three glides to each completed curve, the first an outer edge on the leading foot, a shorter inner edge glide on the balancing foot followed by an outer edge by the leading foot. The glides are then reversed by changing the balancing foot to gliding foot and starting it on the outer edge at right angles to the finishing curve of the last movement.

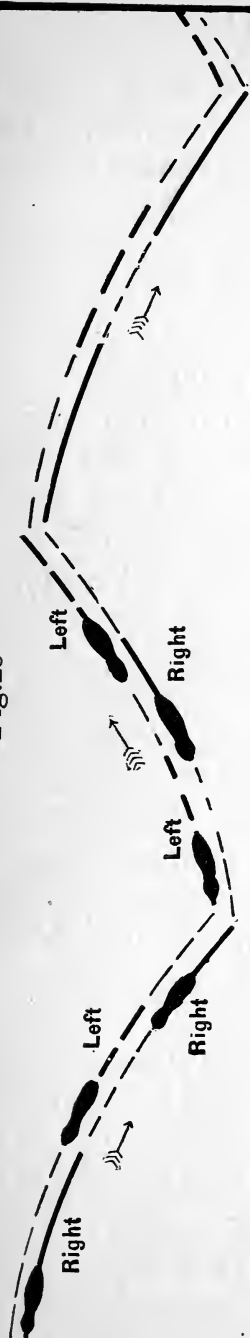
For skating with partners this movement is the most common of what may be termed fancy movements. It presents a very graceful appearance and is easily acquired.

## THE PROMENADE STEP.

FIG. 29.

The promenade step is executed somewhat similar to the "On to Richmond." The addition of a push from the inner edge of the balancing foot, being the principal point of difference. To perform this movement correctly, start on the outer edge forward with the right foot, pass the left foot forward, keeping it on the surface, but not bearing any weight upon it. As the weight is transferred from the right to the left foot, the right should be brought around to the rear of the left and the push is given from the inner edge; it is then brought forward, lightly touching the surface. At the finish of the glide on the left foot, the weight is transferred again to the right and a push given from the

Suburban Roll  
Fig. 28



Promenade Step  
Fig. 29



inner edge of the left. The movement of bringing the foot to the rear, after the balancing foot has been placed behind it, is like describing a half circle on the toes, the rear rollers being raised from the surface until the pressure is given.

The suburban roll performed in the same manner as the promenade step, affords a graceful method of skating with a partner. The glides are taken the same as in the suburban roll, with the addition of the push from the balancing foot. See Fig. 28.

The side glide promenade is executed by alternating each step after changing the foot from balancing to gliding, with a cut off step the same as described for Fig. 17.

This movement can be performed with flat foot, on toes, backward or forward. It can also be varied by making a complete turn to the right or left, after each long glide, (See Fig. 30) the turn being performed as described in the "grapevine" movement.

## THE SCISSORS.

FIG. 31.

This movement is executed by spreading the feet, toes out, and drawing them together; a backward serpentine movement is then executed, followed by a heel and toe half turn, and completing the figure with the face to the opposite direction from that taken when starting.

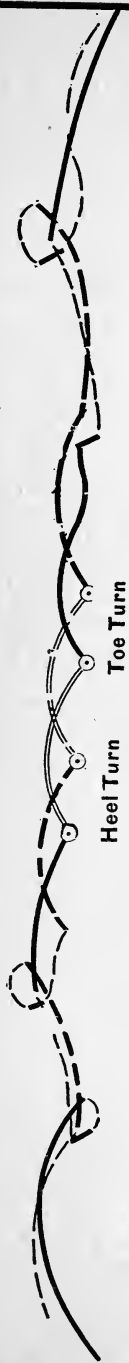
This figure can be varied by making a complete revolution as the glide is reversed, also by performing the entire movement on the toes.

## THE GRAPEVINE.

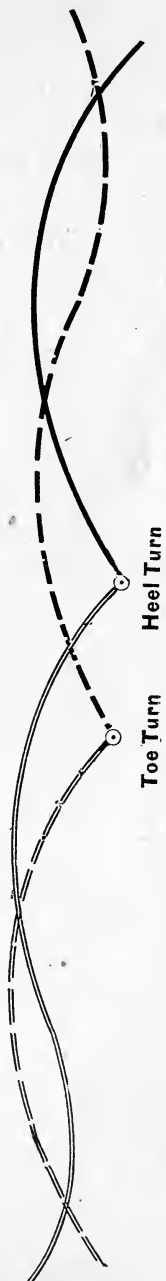
FIG. 32.

The grapevine consists of a series of backward and for-

Promenade with Turn  
Fig.30



Scissors  
Fig.31



ward turns, arranged so that while the skater alternately faces to the right and left, the onward progress appears to be sideways.

In executing this movement the start is taken on a forward glide. The right foot is brought forward and made to describe a serpentine movement, (See Fig. 26) followed by the left foot in a similar curve. As the leading foot is brought across the following foot, the body makes a slight turn to the left. At this point the movement is reversed, making a backward glide, the left foot becoming the leading foot, the serpentine movement being repeated across the right foot. The weight of the body should be borne principally on the following foot, and each turn made upon the heel of one foot and the toe of the other.

In turning from the forward to backward glides the turn should be made on the toes. The turn from backward to forward should be on the heels, the whirling movement being assisted by swinging the body about. All heel and toe turns are made by these rules, and the pupil should practice each until proficient at either.

## GRAPEVINE DOUBLE.

FIG. 33.

A movement similar to the above with the exception of the turns, a complete revolution being made as each glide is reversed. The alternate turns being made from right to left and from left to right.

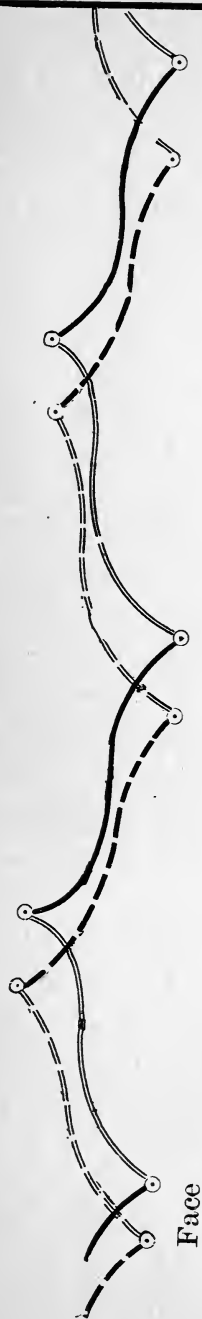
## PHILADELPHIA TWIST.

FIG. 34.

The Philadelphia twist is performed similar to the grapevine, the principal features being the serpentine and heel

# Single Grapevine

Fig.32



# Double Grapevine

Fig.33



and toe turns. For the single movement a series of half circles are made, followed by the serpentine.

In the double twist (see Fig. 35) the movement is varied by making a complete revolution on the last turn, the other portions of the figure being the same as the single twist.

The Philadelphia twist with half turn (see Fig. 36), is but a continued series of the scissors movement, the movement being forward and backward alternately.

## FIGURE THREE.

FIG. 37.

Of the fancy figures performed on roller skates the Figure Three is probably the one most easy to learn, as well as being the most necessary. The methods by which the figure is performed enter largely into all other fancy movements, and proficiency in the execution of this figure will be of great assistance in attaining the others. There are several ways of making this figure, the usual method being by making a forward outer-edge glide, a turn on the toe followed by an inner-edge backward glide. The ways in which the figure can be varied are as follows: Reverse the usual method by making the first glide on the inner-edge forward, turn on the toe, completing the figure by an outer-edge backward glide.

Reverse each of the preceding movements making the first glide backward, followed by a turn *on the heel*, finishing with a forward glide. Also by making a complete revolution when turning and finishing on the opposite edge from the starting glide.

The double threes are performed by completing the figure on one foot and following with the other foot.

The flying threes are a continuation of the figure three



Philadelphia Twist

Fig. 34



Philadelphia Twist Double

Fig. 35



on one foot, either in the same direction or by a change of edge and reversing each figure alternately, thus turning from left to right and from right to left.

## FIGURE EIGHT.

FIG. 38.

The various methods of executing the figure eight are shown in the illustrations from Fig. 38 to Fig. 46. The use of both feet in executing this figure enables the skater to gain force in starting each separate portion of the figure. The name given each figure in the illustrations will enable the pupil to judge of the manner in which it is to be executed.

FIG. 38. The outer-edge eight is made by continuing an outer-edge roll for a complete circle on each foot.

FIG. 39. A single foot eight, executed by making a complete circle on each edge of the skate, the impetus being gained by swinging the balancing foot as in the single foot serpentine. See Fig. 27.

FIG. 40. The figure three-eight is performed by making a figure three in the usual manner or by making a complete revolution on the turn and continuing the latter portion of the three to a circle, following with the other foot in the same manner.

FIG. 41. Executed as above, with the exception of a cut-off step, (See Fig. 24) and completing the figure on the foot from which the start was made.

FIG. 42. Performed on one foot with a whirl or spin at the completion of each circle. The balancing foot being utilized to gain the necessary force to complete each circle.

FIG. 43. The one foot eight with loops is executed as in the single foot eight, (Fig. 39) the spin or loop being made

Philadelphia Twist Half Turn.

Fig. 36



Figure Three

51

Fig. 37



Figure Eight

Fig. 38



Outer Edge

at the opposite extremities of the figure, using the balancing foot as a motive power.

FIG. 44. An eight performed on the toes in the manner of the serpentine roll, each circle being made by bearing on the inner edge of the outer foot, and the outer edge of the inner foot, reversing the edges at the completion of each half of the figure.

FIG. 42. A combination of the Philadelphia twist or grapevine and an outer-edge roll making one-half of the figure, following again with the twist and an outer-edge roll on the other foot.

FIG. 43. Executed by combining the Philadelphia or grapevine twist and an outer-edge roll as in the above with the addition of a toe pivot hereafter described.

## PIVOTS AND SPINS.

The pivot is used to guide the skater in making short circles. The body must be inclined to one side, limbs straight, the weight borne well on the edge of the gliding foot and the balancing foot rested on the surface at the centre of the circle being described. The pivot can be executed on the inner or outer edges, the outer-edge being executed by crossing the pivot foot back of the gliding foot.

The spins or whirls can be performed on one or both feet, heel and toe, or on the toes, the force or propelling power being obtained by spreading the feet apart and forcing them together again and turning the head and shoulders in the direction of the spin. To whirl on one foot the impetus is gained by starting from a short glide and sharp curve, the balancing foot being held in front and some distance from the surface.

One foot Eight  
Fig.39

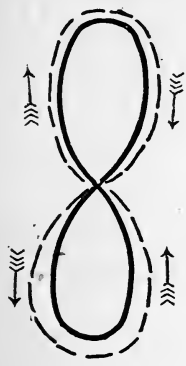
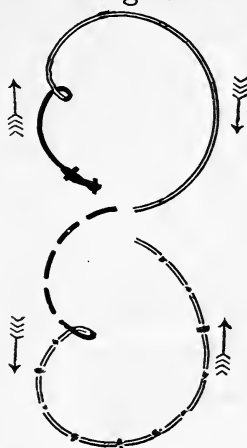
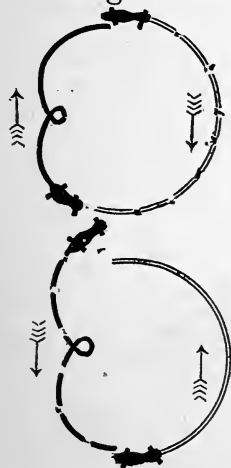


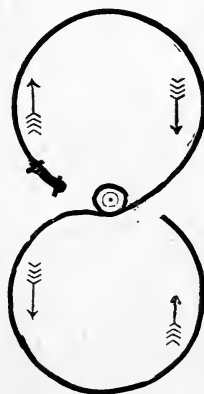
Figure-three Eight <sup>53</sup>  
Fig.40

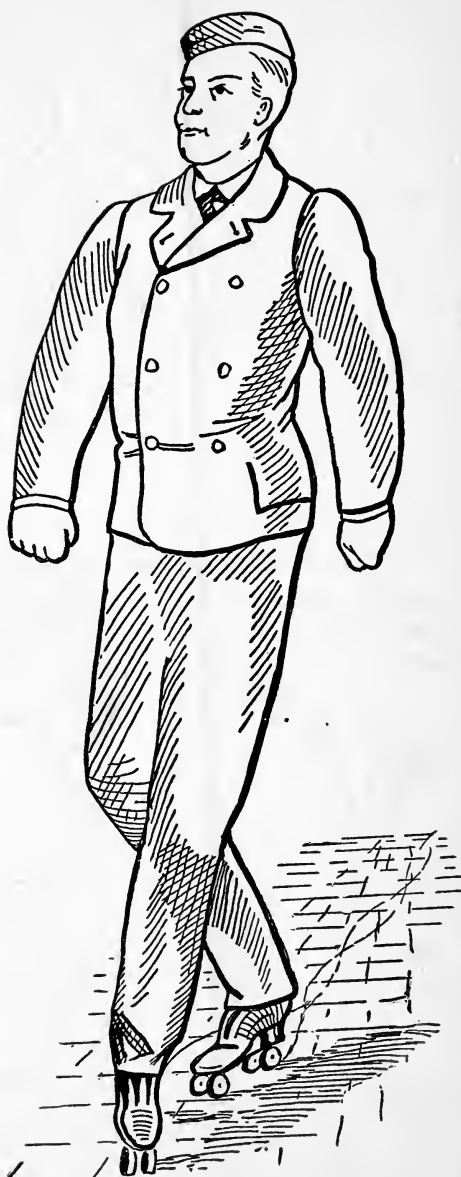


Three-eight with Cut-off  
Fig.41



One-foot with Spin  
Fig.42





SERPENTINE ROLL.

One-foot with Loop

Fig.43

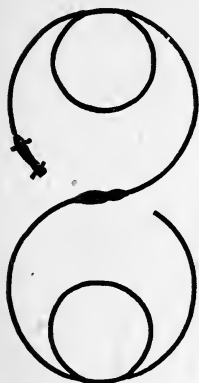
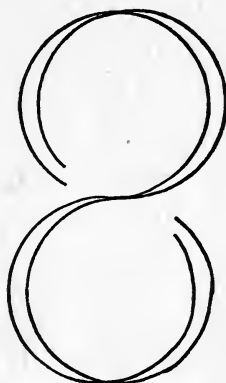


Figure Eight on Toes <sup>55</sup>

Fig.44



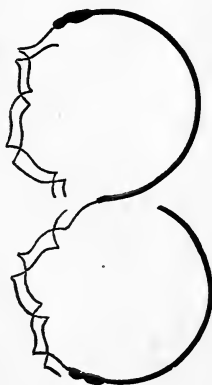
Phila. Twist Eight

Fig.45



Grapevine Eight

Fig.46



## COMBINATION SKATING.

Skating in couples affords a most enjoyable means of executing, not only the simple but the difficult movements, many of the figure movements being greatly improved by thus executing them. Skaters should faithfully practice those movements which will allow of skating with partners, at every favorable opportunity.

## DANCING.

Expert skaters will find no trouble in learning to waltz, or go through the movements of quadrilles on rollers. A thorough proficiency in the movements here given will enable the skater to acquire with comparative ease, the necessary steps for waltzing; the side glide, cut-off step, grapevine and scissor movements will afford excellent practice for this purpose.

## COMPLETE LIST OF MOVEMENTS PERFORMED ON ROLLER SKATES.

The following list includes nearly all the movements and combinations known to the best scientific skaters. They have been arranged by Mr. A. F. Smith for the special use of skilled skaters. In most instances the name will, in connection with the preceding descriptions, enable the reader to understand the manner in which each combination is executed.

1. Plain Roll, forward.
2.    "       "   backward.
3. Cross   "   forward.
4.    "       "   backward.



5. Change Edge Roll, forward.
6.       "       "       "       backward.
7. Change Edge Cross Roll, forward.
8.       "       "       "       "       backward.
9. Inside Edge Roll, forward.
10.       "       "       "       backward.
11. Long Roll, forward, outer edge.
12.       "       "       backward, "       "
13.       "       "       forward, inner "       "
14.       "       "       backward, "       "
15. On to Richmond, forward.
16.       "       "       backward.
17. Polka Step, forward.
18.       "       "       backward.
19. On to Richmond Polka, forward.
20.       "       "       "       backward.
21. Polka with Side Glide Step.
22. Polka Step Double, forward.
23.       "       "       "       backward.
24. Promenade Step Plain, forward.
25.       "       "       "       backward.
26.       "       "       with Turn Right.
27.       "       "       "       "       Left.
28.       "       "       "       "       Right and Left.
29.       "       "       "       Grapevine Twist.
30.       "       "       "       Philadelphia Twist.
31.       "       "       "       Figure Three, forward.
32.       "       "       "       "       "       backward.
33.       "       "       "       Side Glide Step.
34.       "       "       Standing Still.
35.       "       "       On Toes.
36.       "       "       with Cut-Off Step.

37. Side Step, glide right.
38. " " " left.
39. " " " right and left.
40. " " " Cross Roll, forward.
41. " " " " " backward.
42. " Glide, circle right.
43. " " " left.
44. " " " with cut-off step.
45. Serpentine on Both Feet, forward.
46. " " " backward.
47. " on Toes, forward.
48. " " backward.
49. " on Heels, forward.
50. " " backward.
51. " right foot forward.
52. " " " backward.
53. " left " forward.
54. " " " backward.
55. " one foot, change from forward to backward.
56. Serpentine, One Toe forward.
57. " " " with a Jump.
58. Grapevine Plain, right.
59. " " left.
60. " " double.
61. " On Toes, right.
62. " " left.
63. " " double.
64. " On Heel and Toe, right.
65. " " " left.
66. " On Heels, right.
67. " " left.

68. Grapevine on Heels, double.
69.     "         Single and Double with cut-off step.
70.     "         On Toes with one Toe Pirouette.
71.     "         with Toe Whirl.
72.     "         with Heel and Toe Whirl.
73. Philadelphia Twist, half to the right.
74.     "         "         "         "         left.
75.     "         "         Plain.
76.     "         "         Double.
77.     "         "         with Figure Three.
78.     "         "         On Toes, forward.
79.     "         "         "         backward.
80.     "         "         "         double.
81. Picket Fence, to the right.
82.     "         "         "         left.
83.     "         "         with Promenade Step.
84.     "         "         "         Side Glide   "
85. Scissors Plain, right, forward.
86.     "         "         left         "
87.     "         On Toes, backward.
88.     "         "         forward.
89.     "         On Heels, backward.
90.     "         "         forward.
91.     "         On Toes, Philadelphia Twist.
92.     "         "         Double Philadelphia Twist.
93.     "         "         Cork Screw Turn.
94.     "         Figure Three and Toe Pirouette.
95.     "         with Toe Whirl.
96.     "         "         Heel and Toe Whirl.
97. Mercury Three's, right and left.
98.     "         "         left circle.
99.     "         "         right   "

100. Mercury with Grapevine Twist.
101. Figure Eight, Cross, Plain, forward.
102. " " " " backward.
103. " " Inside Edge, forward.
104. " " " " backward.
105. " " Toe Pivot, Inside Edge, forward.
106. " " " " backward.
107. " " " " Pirouette  
on Toe.
108. Figure Eight, Toe Pivot, Inside Edge, Cork  
Screw Turn.
109. Figure Eight, with Grapevine.
110. " " " " cut-off, inner edge.
111. " " " Philadelphia Twist.
112. " " " " cut - off  
inner edge.
113. Figure Eight with Figure Three, outer edge.
114. " " " " " inner "
115. " " " " " cut-off inner edge
116. " " " " " Toe Pirouette.
117. " " " " " Heel "
118. " " one foot forward, right.
119. " " " " left.
120. " " " backward, right.
121. " " " " left.
122. " " " forward, with Pirouette.
123. " " " half forward, half backward
124. " " " forward loop.
125. " " " backward loop.
126. " " on two toes, forward.
127. " " " " backward.
128. " " " " Corkscrew Turn or Ringl't.

129. Figure Eight, on Toes, Grapevine Turn.
130.     "     "     on Heels, forward.
131. Spread Eagle Plain, right.
132.     "     "     "     left
133.     "     "     on Toes, right.
134.     "     "     "     left.
135.     "     "     on Heels.
136.     "     "     jump Pirouette in the air.
137.     "     "     change from right to left.
138.     "     "     light on heels.
139.     "     "     heel and toe, forward.
140.     "     "     "     "     backward.
141.     "     "     with Philadelphia Twist Turn.
142.     "     "     "     Grapevine Turn.
143. One Toe Glide, forward.
144.     "     "     "     backward.
145.     "     Heel     "     forward.
146.     "     "     "     backward.
147.     "     Toe     "     change from forward to backward.
148. Heel and Toe Whirl or spin to the right.
149.     "     "     "     "     "     left.
150. Whirl or Spin on toes, right.
151.     "     "     "     left.
152. Cork Screw Whirl on heel and toe, right.
153.     "     "     "     "     "     left.
154.     "     "     "     on toes, right.
155.     "     "     "     "     left.
156. Single Toe Whirls.
157. Heel and Toe Split, forward.
158.     "     "     "     backward.
159. Heel Split.
160. Lap Foot Circle, right, forward.

161. Lap Foot Circle, left forward.
162.    "    "    "    right, backward.
163.    "    "    "    left,        "
164. Serpentine, heel and toe, forward.
165.       "       "       "       backward.
166.       "       with flying threes, forward.
167.       "       "       "       "       backward.
168. Figure Eight, heel pivot, inner edge, forward.
169.       "       "       "       "       "       backward.
170.       "       "       "       "       with Grapevine.
171.       "       "       "       "       "       Philadelphia Twist.
172.       "       "       "       "       "       Figure Three    "
173. Cross Roll Promenade, forward.
174.       "       "       "       backward.
175. Philadelphia Twist with crouch toe pivot.
176.       "       "       on toes with Grapevine.
177. Flying Threes outer edge.
178.       "       "       inner    "
179. Ringlets, right.
180.       "       left.
181.       "       with toe pivot.
182. Grapevine with heels spread.
183. Loops with Grapevine Twist.
184.       "       "       Philadelphia Twist.
185. Side Glide Eights.
186. Scissors with heel split.
187. Cross Roll, forward, on toes.
188.       "       "       backward    "
189. Lap Foot Serpentine Eights, forward.
190.       "       "       "       backward.
191. The Box or Square Movement, right.
192.       "       "       "       left

193. The Box or Square Movement with Three's.
194. One Foot Eight, toe pivot, continuous, right.
195.       "       "       "       "       left.
196. Serpentine Eight, toe pivot, right and left continuous.
197. Figure Eight toe Pirouette, right and left.
198. Eight one foot Pirouette in air, alight on same foot.
199. Waltz Circle, Grapevine Twist, right.
200.       "       "       "       "       left.
201. Mercury, backward, with cut off step.
202.       "       with Philadelphia Twist.
203. Serpentine, one foot with Pirouette.
204. Scissors Cross, backward, right.
205.       "       "       "       left.
206. Hop Promenade Step, single.
207.       "       "       "       double.
208. Spread Eagle Serpentine, flat foot.
209.       "       "       "       on heels.
210. Eight with double cross pivot, forward.
211.       "       "       "       "       backward.

## RINK RULES.

The following rules were arranged for one of the largest rinks in the country. It would be well for rink managers to have a number of them printed on card-board and placed in conspicuous places in the rink.

1. Skating begins at one stroke of the gong, and ceases at two strokes of the gong.

2. No smoking allowed in or about the premises, except in the smoking room.

3. Gentlemen will not soil the floor with tobacco; others will not be permitted to do so.

4. Crowding, loud talking or other rude or noisy demonstrations, are forbidden.

5. No one should stand, even for a moments on the skating surface, or so as to obstruct the entrance to the place, or the view of others.

6. In putting on skates, see that the buckles are upon, the outside of the foot.

7. Never cross the skating surface in passing to or from a seat; always follow the direction of the skaters.

8. Spitting or throwing any substance upon the skating surface is dangerous, and will not be permitted.

9. Going up or down stairs with skates on is dangerous and strictly prohibited.

10. No stick, cane, string, or other similar article, should be taken on the floor.

11. In skating around the circuit, all will observe a uniform direction, taking great care never to interfere with the movements of others.



12. No skater should stop, even for an instant, in the circuit, except to assist a lady.

13. Pushing, tripping, racing, tagging or taking hold of others garments, or any rude or dangerous actions, are strictly forbidden.

14. Most falls occur from the feet being parallel with each other, or nearly so, as in this position one foot cannot check the movement of the other; hence, before attempting to stand upon the skates; the beginner should place the heels together, with the feet at right angles, in which position they should always be, while getting up, sitting down, or standing upon skates.

15. Skating by four or more than two together, should be avoided, while skating in couples should be practiced as much as possible, by all sufficiently advanced, as there is no other way in which a lady and gentleman can make so graceful an appearance.

16. On removing the skates please return them to the skate room, with the heel strap of one skate buckled and tucked firmly into the buckle of the other skate to prevent misplacing.

17. A cheerful compliance with the above, and a careful regard for the comfort and enjoyment of others, is respectfully requested.

18. None but those known, or supposed by the management to be acceptable to a majority of the patrons, will be admitted and furnished with skates.

## POLO.

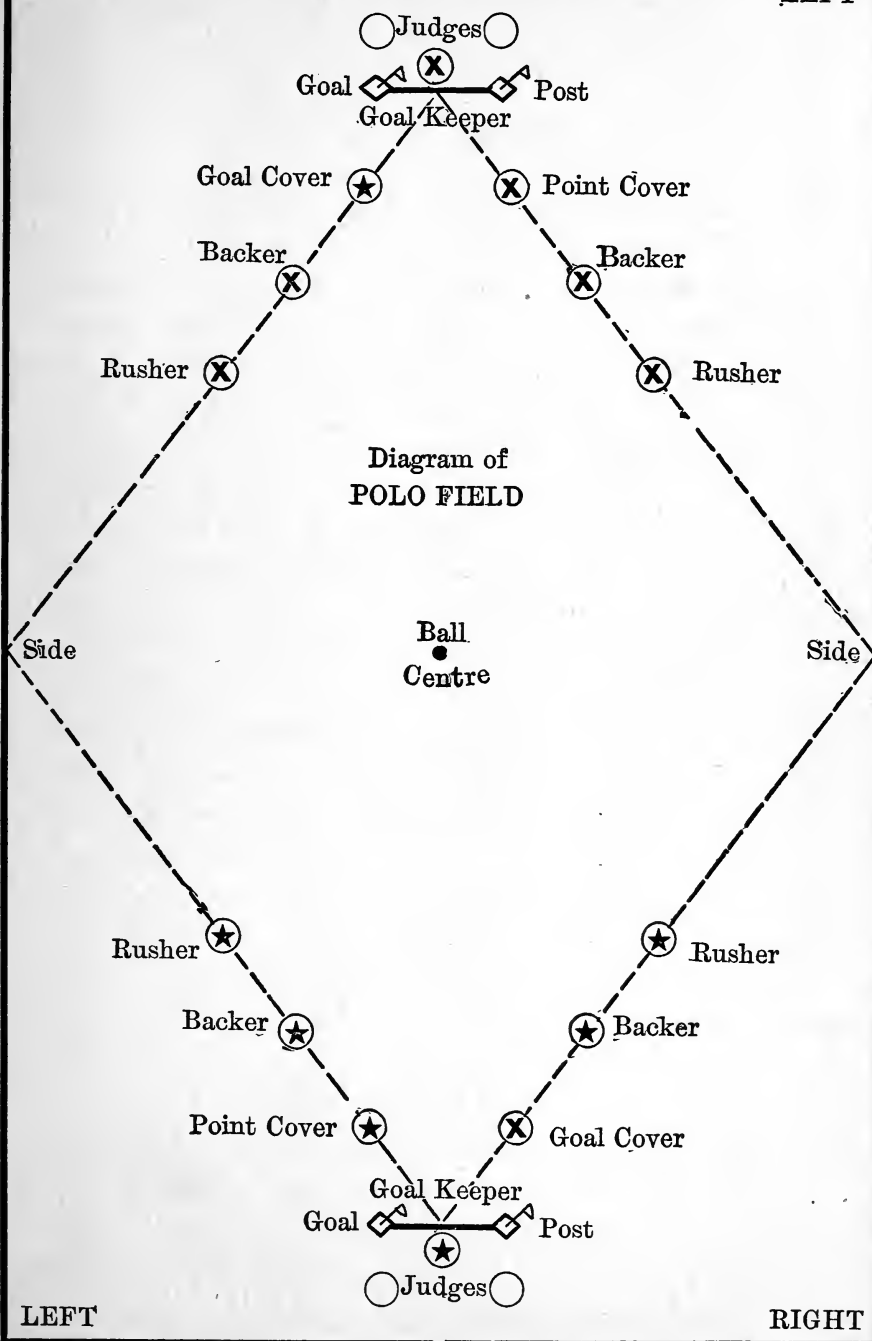
Polo, as played on skates, originated in the well known game of "Hockey" or "Shinny." It specially commends itself as an attraction for rinks and skaters. When governed by proper rules and regulations the game becomes very scientific, requiring skill in skating and good judgment.

The art of turning short, stopping, backing, etc., must be learned; a beginner on skates has no chance with better skaters. A general idea of the game can be obtained by reading the rules. The players are divided equally, each club having substitutes to be ready in case of accident. Each club has a goal to defend and attack. The starting point is usually the centre of the field or rink; the object of the game being to knock the ball with the *polo sticks* through the goal of the opposing club. The tactics pursued in foot-ball are most likely to ensure success in Polo; a gentle, nursing hit, keeping the ball well in hand, and when hard pressed by the opposing side, passing it to another of one's own side, not endeavoring to rush the goal without a fair chance of securing it. Low and light should be the maxim of the player, the ball should at no time be raised from the skating surface.

## THE DIAGRAM.

The field for the game should be rectangular, as shown by the illustration. No measurements can be given as to exact size, as the skating surface of any rink will answer, the relative positions of the players being altered to suit the proportions of the field.

LEFT



## SPALDING'S POLO RULES.

RULE I. Each team shall consist of seven players, to be distinguished as follows: One goal tend; two half-backs; one cover point; two rushers.

RULE II. The ball shall be the Spalding Regulation Polo Ball. The sticks shall not exceed four feet in length or one inch in diameter, and shall not exceed sixteen ounces in weight.

RULE III. The goals shall be composed of two upright posts, three feet high, and not more than two inches in diameter, set in blocks not over ten inches square and two inches thick. They shall be placed in line  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart, measuring from the posts, and not less than six feet from the end of the surface.

RULE IV. Only one person shall tend goal at a time.

RULE V. There shall be a referee, chosen by the captains, two judges for each side, and a time-keeper. A judge from each side shall stand behind each goal. No persons but the players, referee and judges shall be permitted on the surface during a match, unless assistance is to be rendered in case of an accident, or unless upon mutual invitation of the captains and referee. The referee shall start and call the game, and settle all disputed points. The judges at each goal shall determine when a goal is won, except in case of a disagreement between them, and then the referee may determine the matter.

RULE VI. The referee shall toss for the position of the teams in presence of the captain.

RULE VII. To start the game, the ball shall be placed

at the middle of a straight line drawn through the center of each goal, and at the whistle of the referee shall be charged upon by a player from each team.

RULE VIII. To constitute a match three out of five goals must be won by one of the competing teams, unless a different agreement be made by the captains, in presence of the referee, previous to the beginning of the match. Unless a goal be won meantime the referee shall call game at the end of each half hour. If three out of five goals be the game played, if at the final call of game by the referee one team shall have won two goals to none for the other, the winners of the two goals shall be considered winners of the match. If there be a postponement by the referee, the match shall be renewed where it terminated; but the *personnel* of each team must be the same.

RULE IX. A goal is won by the passage of the ball from the front, between the goal posts below the top of the same. If by accident one or both of the goal posts should be knocked over, and it is apparent that the ball passed through the proper bounds, it shall be a goal.

RULE X. If the ball go out of bounds the referee shall blow his whistle to call game, and place the ball at the point opposite where it went out, at least four feet from the rail. In recommencing play, the players who do so must stand in position to knock the ball lengthwise of the surface, with their backs toward the sides.

RULE XI. Game shall be called by the referee whenever a foul occurs, or whenever one is claimed, unless the referee is satisfied, by his own observation at the moment, that no just claim exists. Upon a claim of foul if game is to be renewed, the ball must be placed where the foul occurred.

**RULE XII.** It shall be deemed a foul: 1—if any player stop or strike the ball when any part of his person is touching the surface; 2—if any player catch or bat the ball with his hands or arms; 3—if any player, save the goal tend, who may do so, kick the ball with his foot or skate, though he may stop the ball with either.

**RULE XIII.** Any act by any player that is manifestly intended as an unwarrantable interference by one player with another may be declared a foul by the referee, upon complaint by the captain of the offended side.

**RULE XIV.** Three fouls, other than when the ball leaves the bounds, made by either side during a contest for a goal, shall constitute a goal for the opposing side.

**RULE XV.** If the referee decide that a foul by the goal tend prevented a goal from being made, it shall be adjudged as a goal for the opposite side.

**RULE XVI.** If any club refuse to abide by the decision of the referee, which, in all cases, shall be final, the game shall be declared forfeited to the opposing club.

**RULE XVII.** In case of an injury to any player a substitute may be appointed.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE NATIONAL POLO LEAGUE.

ADOPTED OCT. 11TH, 1882, AT DAYTON, OHIO.

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The Polo clubs of Dayton, Chicago, Louisville, Cleveland, Columbus, Pittsburg, and Cincinnati, having determined to unite themselves in an organization known as THE NATIONAL POLO LEAGUE, and

WHEREAS, A Delegate from each having met in the city of Dayton, Ohio, on this the eleventh day of October, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-Two, for the purpose of completing the organization of THE NATIONAL POLO LEAGUE.

BE IT RESOLVED. That we, Will. H. Crawford, of Dayton, T. R. Hamlin, of Chicago, G. E. Harrison, of Cleveland, J. P. Kelly, of Louisville, R. G. Mattern, of Pittsburgh, W. G. Smith, of Cincinnati, and Chas. E. Freeman, of Columbus, be, and are hereby constituted the Directors of the National Polo League, with power to

I. Control, regulate and manage the affairs of the League.

II. To elect their officers.

III. To arrange the playing schedule of the League games.

IV. To form the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Polo League, and by subscribing to the same faithfully promise to do all in our power to promote the best interests of the League.

## CONSTITUTION.

## ARTICLE I.

SEC. 1. This organization shall be known as the National Polo League.

## ARTICLE II.

SEC. 1. The National Polo League shall consist of the Polo clubs of Dayton, Cincinnati, Chicago, Louisville, Columbus, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh.

SEC. 2. The League shall be governed by a Board of Directors.

SEC. 3. This Board shall be composed of a delegate from each Club, and the present delegates shall be the Directors for one year from the date of its first meeting in Dayton, Ohio, October 11th, 1882.

## ARTICLE III.

SEC. 1. The Board shall elect their officers, who shall hold office one year from date of election, the first election to be held in Dayton, Ohio, October 11th, 1882.

SEC. 2. The officers shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

## ARTICLE IV.

SEC. 1. *Duties of Officers.* The President shall have general charge of the affairs of the League, shall have power to call meetings of the League, and shall preside at all meetings of the League. The Vice-President shall perform the duties of the President when the latter is prevented by any cause from doing so. The Secretary shall keep all records of the official meetings of the League,



shall arrange and send to the managers of the various clubs the schedule of games so far as in his power; he shall do all in his power to publish the games of the League and keep them before the public, and in his official duty shall be subject to the orders of the President. The Treasurer shall fill all the usual duties of that office, it being stipulated that if any one member of the Board call for a statement of the affairs of the League, he shall present them.

#### ARTICLE V.

SEC. 1. Any club may be expelled from the League by a vote of a majority, if its actions deem such a course necessary to the interest of the same.

#### ARTICLE VI.

SEC. 1. In case any director shall be unable from any cause to attend to the duties of his office, his place shall be filled by another director from the same club, and if he be an officer of the League, his office shall be declared vacant; to be filled by an election, and the officer so elected shall hold the office during the unexpired term of his predecessor.

#### ARTICLE VII.

SEC. 1. In case any question arises requiring a vote of the League, it shall be submitted to the President, and he shall notify the Secretary, who shall in turn notify the Directors of the League to vote upon the same, and return the vote to the Secretary, who shall notify the President, and he shall notify the League of the result.

## ARTICLE VIII.

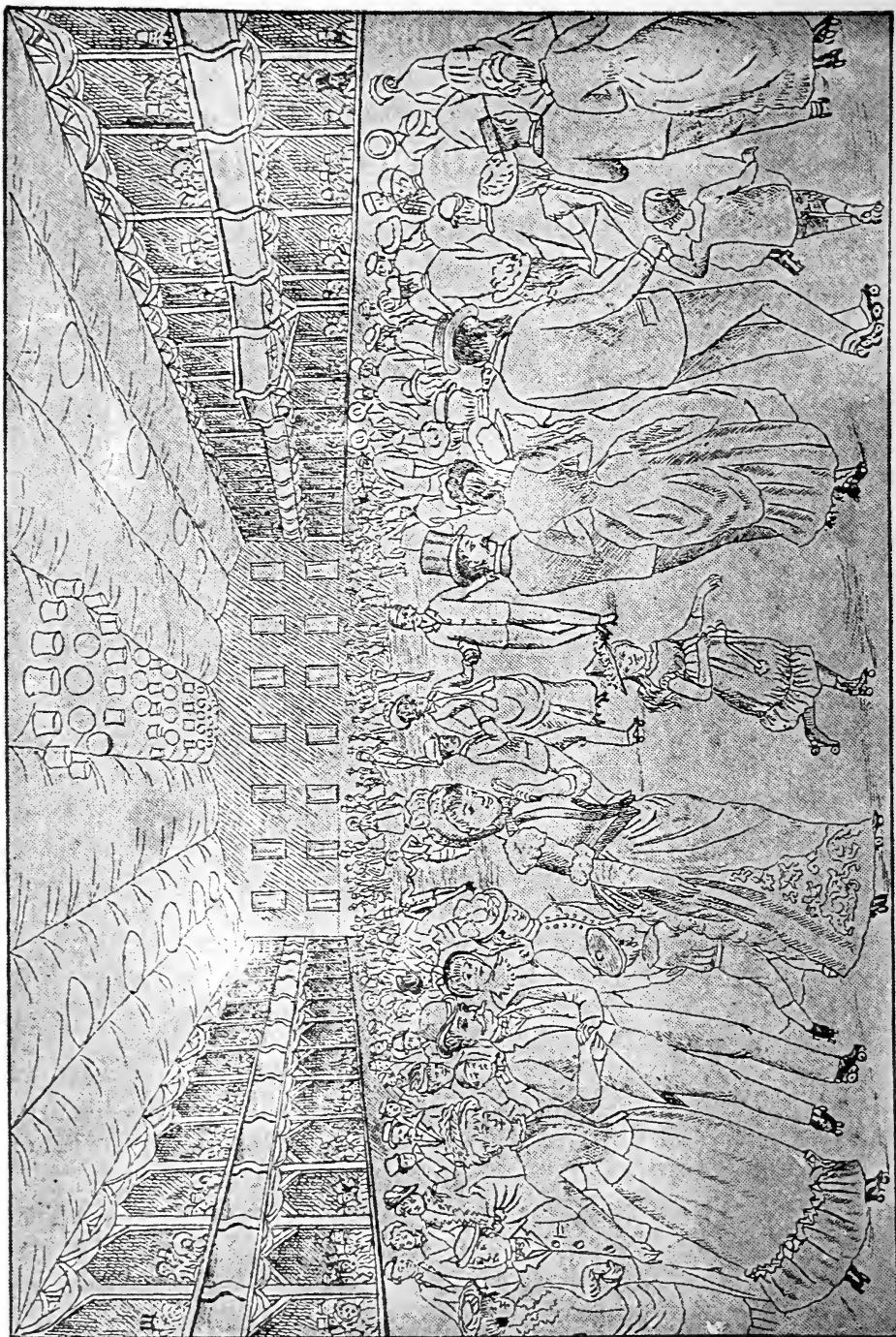
SEC. 1. The Constitution may be amended by a majority vote of the League.

## ARTICLE IX.

SEC. 1. Each Club shall be assessed Five Dollars from October 11th, 1882, and when the sum thus assessed be expended, the Treasurer shall notify the President, who shall direct another assessment.

## THE "CASINO" RINK.

The "Casino" Roller Skating Rink of Chicago, is the largest, and best constructed and furnished rink in the country. It is located on one of the principal thoroughfares of the city. Its site (cor. of State and Twenty-fourth streets), covers 204 feet in length by 125 feet in width. It is forty feet high from the centre of the truss roof to the sidewalk, with side walls twenty feet in height. The skating surface is considered one of the best in existence; it covers an area of over sixteen thousand square feet; its extreme length is 190 feet, width 86 feet. In laying this immense surface, every possible improvement and device has been used to secure absolute perfection. The first series of beams are laid on brick and stone piers, two feet high, leaving ample space beneath to prevent moisture being absorbed from the ground. The beams resting on the piers are crossed by a series of strong rafters, inside of which the space is filled with a thick layer of cinders covered with cement. This cement, smoothed off level with the top of the rafters, is covered with a perfectly smooth flooring of thoroughly seasoned spruce. The skating surface laid upon the spruce flooring consists of white maple strips, two and one-half inches wide by one one-fourth inches thick, and dove-tailed at the sides. The strips being placed lengthwise of the rink makes the surface free from unevenness at the joints. The total cost of the Casino Rink, including 1,500 pair of Winslow's Vineyard Roller Skates, will exceed \$50,000, and it is estimated the skating floor alone cost \$7,000. To give an idea of the great amount of labor required in constructing a rink of the size of the "Casino,"



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE CASINO RINK.

it is only necessary to state that one hundred men were kept busy for several days planing the surface after the maple strips had been carefully laid. For a more extended description of this model Rink, the following extract from the *Peoria Evening Call* will prove interesting:

"Of the many charming places for partaking of this delightful recreation, one of the most desirable to visit is the Casino Skating Rink on the corner of Twenty-fourth and State streets. Located on the side of the elite center of Chicago, and of easy access by cable cars to a large portion of this class of society, it naturally draws to itself an attendance composed of the best people in the city, and great care is taken by the management that nothing shall occur to mar the sense of refinement or propriety entertained by an audience of this character.

It was built during the past year by The Casino Rink Co., a stock company, of which Mr. A. G. Spalding, of the firm of A. G. Spalding & Bro's, is president, and Mr. T. B. Jordan and H. F. Jordan, formerly of Boston, are the managers. It was opened in May, 1884, and has continued its sessions successfully, owing to a cool, pleasant summer, till within a few days, when it was closed for some necessary painting, opening again for the regular fall season, September 1st. It will seat 3,000 spectators on the main floor and in the gallery and private boxes.

The building is large and commodious. It cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000. It is 125 by 204 feet in size, of which the skating surface occupies 86 by 190 feet, the rest being taken for seating capacity, reception and toilette rooms, offices, etc. Every modern convenience is employed, including steam heat, protection against, and easy exits in case of fire, telephones, etc., and it is furnished with a roomy gallery, in a bow-window-style-bulge of which the band sits. The roofing and pillars are handsomely and artistically draped with many colored tarletans, Japanese lanterns, parasols, etc., producing a very

#### ATTRACTIVE AND FANTASTIC EFFECT.

The floor is the perfection of a skating surface. It is of hard maple, and alone cost \$6,000 to \$7,000. Three rows of steps, nicely

carpeted, encircle the surface. Here the skates are put on, either by loving hands or those of a number of little colored chaps who, with their curly heads, and earnest, polite manners, makes very pleasant and comical attendants. Four or five openings on each side afford easy access to the skate-shod crowds, and the new arrivals look like so many shackled ducks, clumsily waddling down to the water's edge to swim gracefully away the instant they touch their native element.

There are six instructors, two of them ladies. The rink is brilliantly illuminated by the "Siemens light," an improved gas, similar to, but more mellow than, the electric light.

The music is furnished by the band of the First Regiment I. N. G., directed by Prof. Austin, a cornetist of no mean note, and whose excellent qualities is his "adaptability," a rare one in musicians we must admit. He is immensely popular here, and his music is never monotonous.

Four thousand people have frequently been in attendance, and eight hundred to one thousand on the floor. Saturday evening it is usually the most crowded. Mondays and Thursdays are pleasant evenings to go.

Prof. A. F. Smith is now the leading specialty at this rink, and is under a yearly engagement to give exhibitions at the Casino and other rinks. His imitation of a dude learning to skate, and of a train in motion, were side-splitting and skillful performances. He did many wonderful things besides, such as rolling his limbs so far apart and laying his head sidewise on one of them in such a manner as to make a perfectly horizontal line on the floor, raising himself to position again by means of his rollers without using his hands. He also picks a handkerchief off the floor with his mouth in the same manner. In short, he can skate every which way, on every which roller, without ever missing a which. A first-class Polo Club adds attraction by playing in the rink through the winter.

"So the world wags," for

"The rich may skate on rollers,  
But the poor—but the poor—  
Be jabers, they can walk!"

THE FIRST EXHIBITION SKATER IN THE COUNTRY TO INTRODUCE

→THE×COMICAL×IMITATIONS×OF←

The Dude on Wheels, The Railroad Train, and the  
Young Man's First Experience on Skates.



MR. A. F. SMITH

→THE×KING×OF×THE×LITTLE×WHEELS×



HIS EXHIBITION CONSISTS OF

**FANCY SCIENTIFIC SKATING**

→OF×OVER×TWO×HUNDRED×MOVEMENTS→

The Dude, The Railroad Train and The New Beginner,

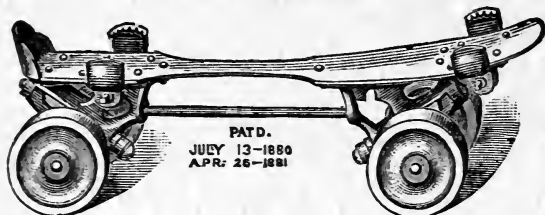
Performed with Marked Success at Rinks in over fifty of the principal Cities in the country, including New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Newport, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Cleveland, Toledo, Louisville, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Columbus, St. Joseph, Dubuque, Des Moines, Green Bay, Dayton, Springfield, etc.

Arrangements can be made by addressing,

CASINO RINK CO., Cor. 24th and State Sts., Chicago, Ill.

# WINSLOW'S IMPROVED ROLLER SKATES.

## Circular Running "Vineyard" Roller.

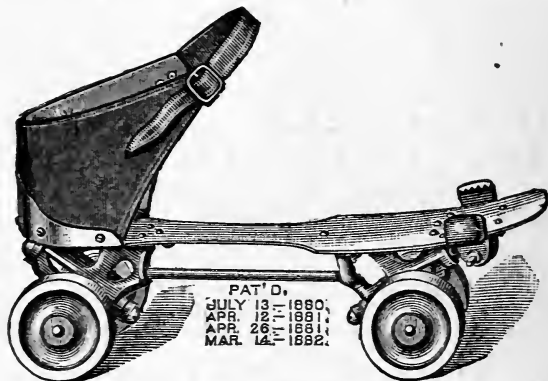


### No. "A. C."

The Vineyard Roller All Clamp were patented July 13, 1880, and April 26, 1881. They are the only successful All Clamp Roller Skate ever put in the market. They are adapted for both ladies and gentlemen.

During the short time this skate has been in use it has won rapid popularity. No other has ever excelled it. This skate has all the advantages of the "Vineyard" Roller "C," with the additional claim of ready and secure fastenings which are so much admired, especially by those having tender feet, inasmuch as they entirely do away with straps. The All Clamp are nicely polished and nickel plated, and have every part in perfect running order. Price, per pair. - \$6.00.

Sizes, 7 1-2, 8, 8 1-2, 9, 9 1-2, 10, 10 1-2, 11, 11 1-2 inches.



### No. "S. C."

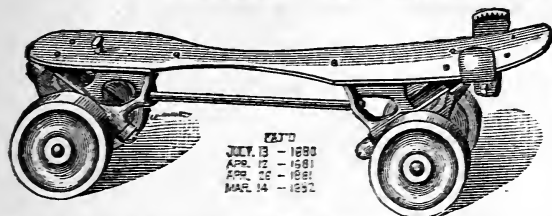
This cut represents the New Half Clamped and Heel Strapped Roller Skate, with steel top, nickel plated heel band and plate. This skate is very much sought for by those having tender feet and requiring a support for the ankle. It is much preferred by expert skaters because of its lightness, and the neat appearance it presents upon the foot. The mechanism of the running parts is the same as that of Vineyard Roller "A," with clamped toe and strapped heel. This pattern is very much admired by ladies, and its use is becoming very general. Ladies' Sizes from 7 to 9 1-2 inches. Gents' Sizes from 10 to 11 1-2 inches. Price, per pair, nickel plated, \$6.00.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 MADISON STREET, CHICAGO.



# WINSLOW'S IMPROVED ROLLER SKATES.

## Circular Running Roller Skates.

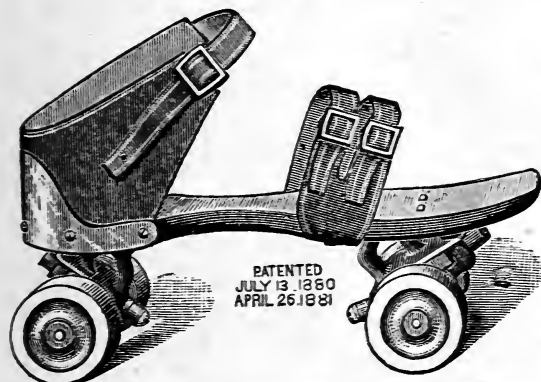


PAT'D  
JULY 13 - 1880  
APR. 12 - 1881  
APR. 12 - 1881  
MAR. 14 - 1882

ity, is much preferred. More Ice Skates are used with the Heel Button and Toe Clamp fastening than of all others combined. This cut represents a new and beautiful pattern of my Vineyard Roller "H. C." mounted, with Steel Plates, Heel Button and Toe Clamp, now being very extensively used by those more advanced in the delicate and intricate movements of Roller Skating. These Skates are made of the best material, and finished in a most thorough manner.

Price, per pair, Nickel Plated, \$6.00.

Sizes, 8, 8½, 9, 9½, 10, 10½, 11, 11½ inches.



PATENTED  
JULY 13 1880  
APRIL 26 1881

"No. H. C."—Experience has proved, both in the use of Ice and Roller Skates, that the Heel Button and Plate with the Toe Clamp is the most secure fastening used. By expert skaters, this fastening, because of its secur-

No. "C."—The Vineyard Roller Skates No. "C," are made upon strictly mechanical principles, and the only roller skates that are so manufactured. The roller carrier is so constructed and arranged in connection with the hanger, and the spring or rubber cushion lying between the roller carrier and hanger directly in line of the two centers that it enables the skater to make all the curves and describe all circles

with great ease and precision, and with accuracy not obtainable in any other roller skate. This skate was patented July 13, 1880, and immediately upon its introduction to the general public, a suit in equity was brought against it for an alleged infringement by one Plympton; but after a full and exhaustive hearing—covering a period of thirty months—the suit was decided by Judge Lowell, in the United States Circuit Court, held in Boston, February 3, 1883, *in my favor*. In consequence of this suit this skate has been withheld from the public for nearly three years, but is now being manufactured for general use. The Vineyard Roller "C" is put up with ebonized woods, strapped complete, with nickel plated heel-bands and every part of the best material and thoroughly made.

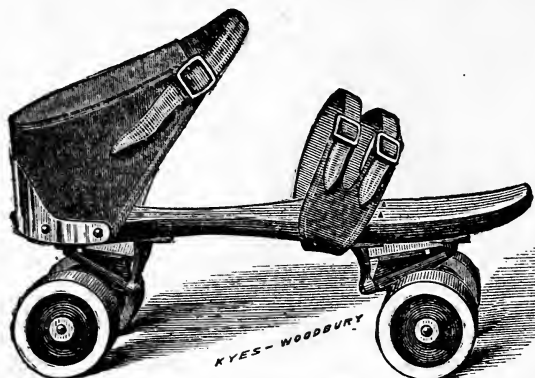
Sizes, 7, 7½, 8, 8½, 9, 9½, 10, 10½, 11, 11½ inches.

Price, per pair, \$4.00.

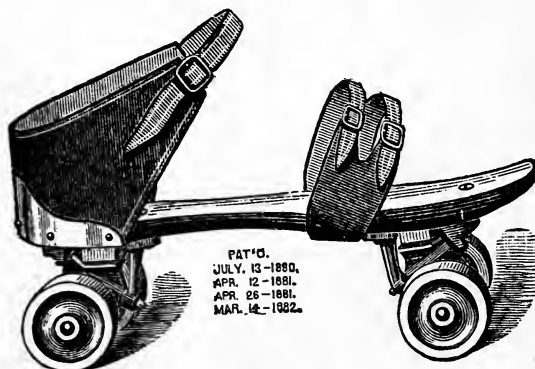
A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 MADISON STREET, CHICAGO.

# WINSLOW'S IMPROVED ROLLER SKATES.

## Circular Running Roller Skates.



with natural ease and grace. Their merits have been thoroughly tested by thousands of skaters during the past season, and they have given complete satisfaction. Length,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , 7,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , 8,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , 9,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ , 10,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ , 11,  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , 12, inches. With Ebonized Wood Tops, Strapped complete, with Patent Buckles and Nickel Plated Heel Bands. Price per pair, \$4.00.



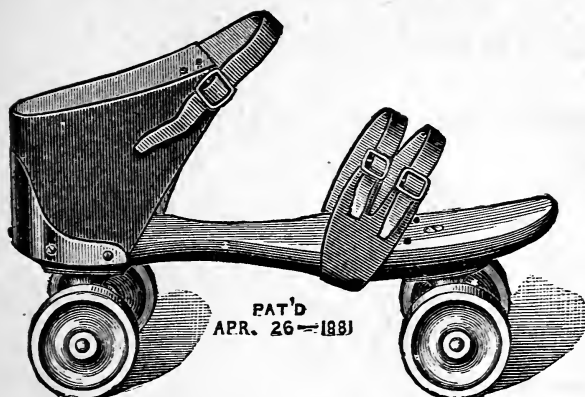
like manner, and every pair is warranted. The Vineyard Roller "B" will run in a smaller circle than any roller skate ever manufactured. The improvements were patented March 14, 1882. Vineyard Roller "B" is put up with Ebonized Wood, fully Strapped, and with Nickel Plated Heel Bands. Sizes 7 to 12 inches. Price, \$4.00 per pair.

No. "A."—Patented July 13, 1880; patented April 12, 1881; patented April 26, 1881. These skates are made of the best materials, with Boxwood Wheels and steel axles, and finished in the best manner. They are NOISELESS in movement, and very desirable for use in rinks. The facility of the action of the circular or lateral mechanism enables the skater to perform all difficult figures, as in ice skating,

No "B."—A new and desirable pattern, having, for rink purposes, all the advantages of Vineyard Roller "A." The construction of this skate supersedes all others, both for its simplicity and durability. By taking out a single screw in the long hanger, the entire running part can be removed; a great convenience in repairing worn out parts, if any exist. This skate is made in the most thorough and workman-

**A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 MADISON STREET, CHICAGO.**

## CLIMAX PARK ROLLER SKATES.



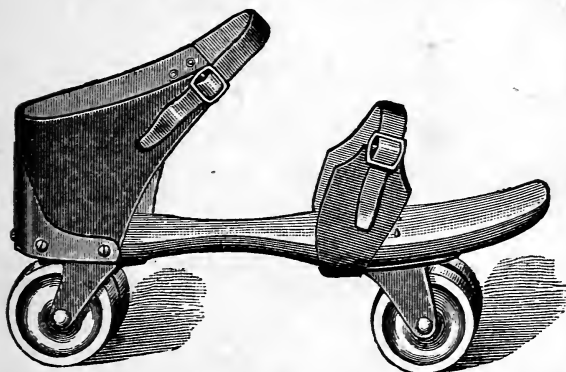
The Roller Skates represented by this cut are manufactured of the best material, and nicely finished in ebonized wood, strapped complete with patent buckles, nickel plated heel band, steel axles and malleable iron castings, having bearings one inch in length, which effectually prevents the wearing out by constant friction as is the case with other low

priced roller skates. The axles revolve in the hanger bearings, and the wheels revolve on the axles, thus doing away with the friction that is common with other roller skates. A patent for these axles and bearings on roller skates was granted April 26, 1881.

**Sizes of Skates, 7, 7 1-2, 8, 8 1-2, 9, 9 1-2, 10, 10 1-2, 11, 11 1-2 inches.**

**Price, per pair, with Ebonized Woods, Boxwood Rolls, \$1.75.**

## THE NEW YORK ROLLER SKATES.



These roller skates are manufactured of the best materials, and nicely finished with French polished beech wood tops, strapped complete, with patent buckles, maple wheels and nickel plated heel bands. The wheels are hung to the tops in a simple and effectual way. The hangers have a middle support, which adds much to the strength

and but little to the weight. This keeps the wheels apart, and makes a separate axle for each wheel. They are "light weight," perfectly strong and thoroughly reliable.

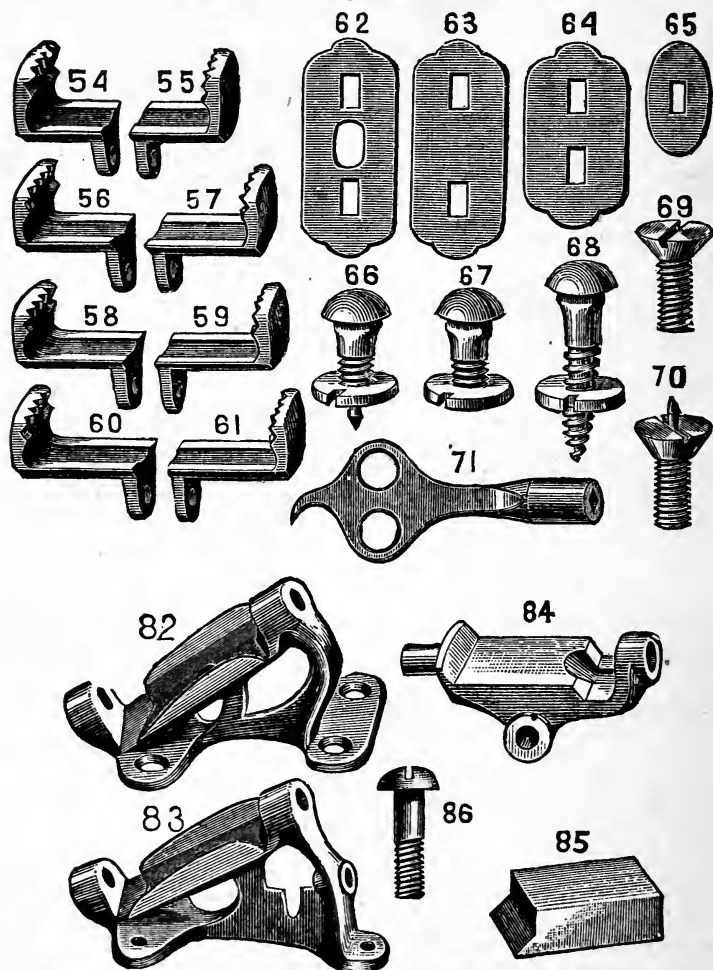
**7 to 11 1-2 inches.**

**Price, per pair, \$1.00.**

**A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 MADISON STREET, CHICAGO.**

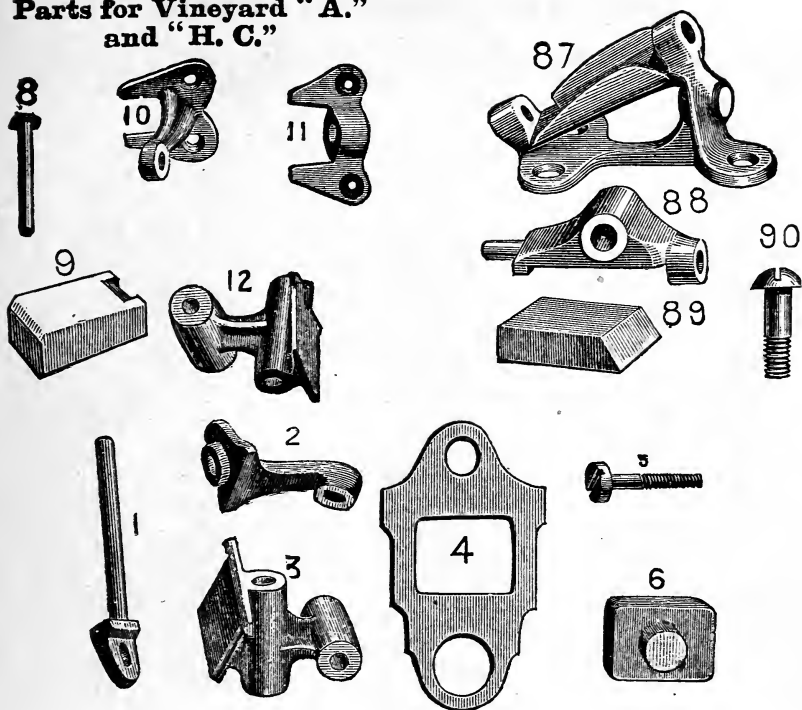
# EXTRA PARTS FOR SAMUEL WINSLOW'S PATENT ROLLER SKATES.

## Parts for Vineyard Roller "B."



A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 MADISON STREET, CHICAGO.

**Parts for Vineyard "A."  
and "H. C."**



## PRICE LIST OF EXTRA PARTS

*For Winslow's Patent Roller Skates.*

**Parts for Vineyard Roller No. "B."**

No.		
1.	Short Hanger .....	\$ 15
2.	Long Hanger.....	15
3.	Roller Carrier .....	25
4.	Bed Plate.....	10
5.	Screw for Hangers Nos. 1 and 2, and No. 17.....	5
6.	Rubber Cushion, or Spring.....	5

**A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 MADISON STREET, CHICAGO.**

**No. Parts for Vineyard Roller No. "A." and "H. C."**

8.	Pin for Roller Carrier.....	\$ 5
9.	Rubber Cushion, or Spring. ....	5
10.	Long Hanger.....	15
11.	Short Hanger.....	10
12.	Roller Carrier.....	25

**No. Parts for Vineyard No. "C.," "A. C." and "S. C."**

82.	Hanger for Vineyard No. "C." $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 inches, Japanned.....	\$ 30
83.	Hanger for Vineyard No. "A. C." and "S. C." Nickel Plated, $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 12.....	40
84.	Roller Carrier for Vineyard No. "C.," $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, Japanned.....	30
84.	Roller Carrier, Nickel Plated, for Vineyard "A. C." and "S. C.," $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 12.....	40
85.	Rubber Cushion or Spring for Vineyard No. "C.," "A. C." and "S. C.".....	5
86.	Supporting Screw for Roller Carriers No. 84.....	5
87.	Hanger for "C." Japanned, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 8.....	30
87.	Hanger for "S. C." Nickel Plated, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 8.....	40
88.	Roller Carrier, Japanned "C." $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 8.....	30
88.	Roller Carrier, Nickel Plated for "S. C." $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 8.....	40
89.	Rubber Cushion or Spring for "C." $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 8, and "S. C." $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 8	5
90.	Supporting Screw for Roller Carriers 88.....	5

**Price List of Tools for Repairing Vineyard Roller Skates.**

No.		
91.	Rubber Press for "C.," "A. C." and "S. C." Skates.....	\$1 00
92.	Cotter, Spreader and Closer.....	1 00
93 and 94.	Riveting Tools for Buckles.....	75
95.	Soft Hammer for Straightening Axles.....	1 50
96.	Anvil for Rink use.....	2 00

**No. Miscellaneous Parts for Ice and Roller Skates.**

13.	Tongue for Lever Buckle, per gross.....	\$ 60
14.	Lever Buckle, per gross.....	1 25
15.	Hanger for Popular Roller, from 9 inch to $11\frac{1}{2}$ inch, inclusive..	15
16.	Hanger for Popular Roller, from $6\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inch, inclusive..	15
17.	Hanger for Park Roller.....	20
18.	Screw for Long and Short Hanger, for "H. C." "S. C." and "A. C." Skates.....	5
19.	Spring Cotter, per hundred.....	25
20.	Key for Ice Skates, and "H. C.," "S. C." and "A. C." Skate....	10
21.	Cleat for Clamps to Slide in, per pair.....	5
22.	Heel Plate for Ice Skates and No. "H. C." Skate, with Screws, per pair.....	10

**A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 MADISON STREET, CHICAGO.**

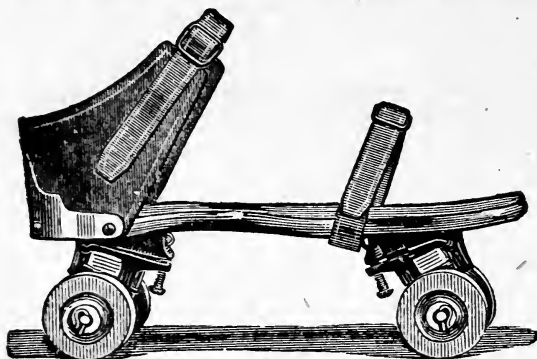
No.		
23.	Washer for No. 42 and 43 Axles, per pound.....	\$ 30
24.	Long Right and Left Threaded Screw for Clamps.....	10
25.	Medium Right and Left Threaded Screw for Clamps.....	10
26.	Short Right and Left Threaded Screw for Clamps.....	10
27, 29, 31, 33, 35.	Toe Clamp, Left Threaded.....	10
28, 30, 32, 34, 36.	Toe Clamp, Right Threaded.....	10
37.	Heel Button, for Ice Skates and "H. C." Skate.....	5
38.	Bridge Support for Right and Left Threaded Screw.....	5
39.	Rivet for Cleat, per pound.....	40
40.	Axles for Popular Roller, 6½ to 8½ inch Skate.....	8
41.	Axles for Popular Roller, 9 to 11½ inch Skate.....	8
41½.	Axles for Vineyard Roller, 6½ to 8.....	10
42.	Axles for Vineyard Roller, 8½ to 9, and all sizes of Park Rollers	10
43.	Axles for Vineyard Roller, from 9½ to 12 inches.....	10
44 to 52.	Connecting Rods for 8 to 12 inch Skates, inclusive. . . . .	10
53.	Rivet for Lever Buckle, Brass Rivets, per pound.....	60
54, 56, 58, 60.	Heel Clamp, Right Threaded.....	10
55, 57, 59, 61.	Heel Clamp, Left Threaded.....	10
62.	Heel Support Washer, for B. B. Skate.....	5
63.	Heel Support Washer, for B. X., 348 and 349 Skate.....	5
64.	Toe Plate, Center Support Washer, for B. B., B. X., 348 and 349.	5
65.	Toe Plate, Toe Support Washer, for B. B., B. X., 348 and 349....	3
66.	Heel Screw and Nut, for Nos. 220 and 270.....	4
67.	Toe Screw and Nut, for Nos. 140, 220, 230, 270.....	3
68.	Heel Screw and Nut.....	4
69.	Toe Screw, for Nos. 272, 280 and 286.....	3
70.	Heel Screw, for Nos. 272, 280 and 286.....	4
71.	Key for all kinds of Clamp Skates.....	10

No. **Miscellaneous Parts for Winslow's Roller Skates.**

71½.	Ivory Rolls.....	\$ 12
72.	Boxwood Rolls from 6½ to 9 inch, Vineyard and all sizes of Park's	5
73.	Boxwood Rolls, from 9½ to 12 inch, Vineyard.....	5
74.	Heel Bands, Electro-Gold or Nickel Plated, per pair.....	15
75.	Heel Straps for Roller Skates, Vineyard "A," "B" and "C"....	30
76.	Toe Straps for Roller Skates, with Buckles.....	15
77.	Toe Straps for Roller Skates, without Buckles.....	15
78.	Skate Woods, Ebonized, Nos. A. B. and C....	15
79.	Skate Woods, Park Roller, Ebonized.....	15
80.	Skate Woods, Popular Roller.....	10
81.	Boxwood Rolls for Popular Roller.....	5

**A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 MADISON STREET. CHICAGO.**

## THE IMPROVED HENLEY ROLLER SKATES.



By the use of rubber springs the requisite tilting or lateral motion is secured, and the skate is easily changed to suit a heavy or light person, and the largest skate will turn a two-foot circle, and all the wheels rest square on the floor.

The truck and frame can be instantly removed by simply drawing back the coupling pin, which is held in position by a strong wire spring, and the rubber spring can be

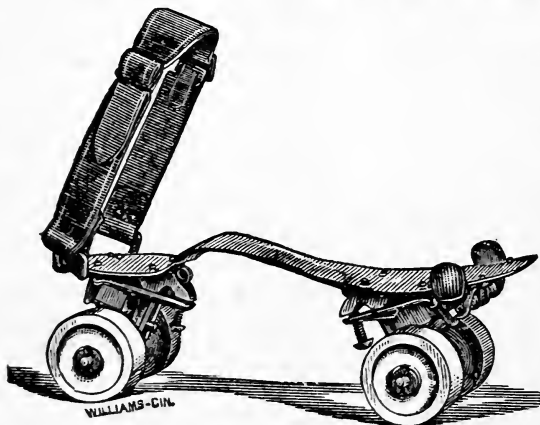
adjusted or replaced in a moment.

The Boxwood Wheels are provided with Metal Boxes, making the skate *very light running* and *durable*. It is admirably adapted to amateur and fancy skating, as the tension of the rubber spring can be graduated to suit any skater.

It is symmetrical in its proportions, elegant in its style, of superior workmanship, strong and durable, and is **The Challenge Roller Skate of the World.**

No. of Skate,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Length, inches,	8	8½	9	9¼	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12
Price, per pair, \$3.00,										

## HENLEY'S STEEL CLAMP SKATE.



The Henley Clamp Skate is entirely new in style and appearance, and no expense has been spared in making it perfect in every respect. It combines the utmost elegance of appearance with complete utility as a scientific skate. The footboard is stamped from sheet steel, and has a spring temper, which gives it ease and elasticity of motion not found in any other skate.

Sizes same as Henley Rink Skate.

Price, per pair, \$6.00.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 MADISON STREET, CHICAGO.



## PRICE LIST OF REPAIRS

— FOR —

# HENLEY RINK SKATES.

No.			
1.	Small Copper Rivets, for Buckles.....	per lb.	\$1 30
2.	Patent Buckle, two holes, without Rivets.....	per doz.	35
3.	Large Copper Rivets, for fastening small strap to heel strap, lb.	1 00	
4.	Rubbers.....	per doz.	40
5.	Linch Pins.....	per lb.	80
6.	Steel Pins for Couplings.....	per doz.	40
7.	Round-head Screws for Heel Plates.....	per gro.	30
8.	Flat-head Srews for fastening Irons to Foot-boards.....	"	25
9.	Washers.....	per lb.	40
10.	Steel Axles.....	each	10
1.	Set Screws.....	per doz.	26
12.	Wire Spring.....	"	50
13.	Arms for Hangers.....	each	20
14.	Small Plates for Rubbers.....	"	07
15.	Boxwood Wheels, with Metal Box, 8 to the set.....	per set	67
16.	Hangers for Wheels with Axles.....	each	30
17.	Heel Straps.....	per pair	50
18.	Nickel Heel Plates.....	"	25
19.	Toe Straps.....	"	20
20.	Foot Boards.....	"	40

### GENTS'.

30.	Instep Strap for Club Skate.....	each	\$o 15
57.	Screw for Toe Clamp.....	"	15
59.	Toe Clamp.....	"	10
60.	Guide for Toe Clamp.....	"	8
61.	Rivets.....	per doz.	10
63.	Steel Key for Axle.....	"	10
68.	Side Strap and Loop.....	each	25
69.	Steel Foot Plate.....	"	1 25
58.	Key for Toe Clamp.....	"	15

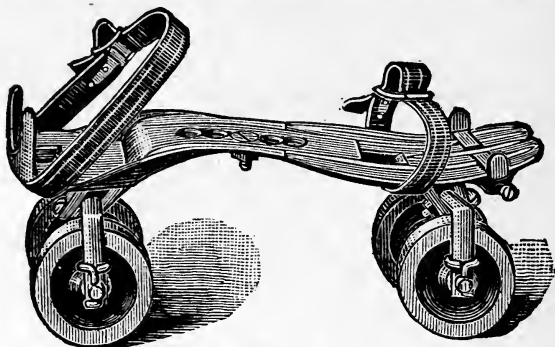
### LADIES'.

62.	Screws for Toe Clamps.....	each	\$o 15
64.	Guide for Toe Clamp.....	"	8
65.	Heel Piece.....	"	25
66.	Toe Clamp.....	"	10
67.	Steel Foot Plate.....	"	1 25
31.	Side Heel Strap.....	"	15
58½.	Keys for Toe Clamps.....	"	15
61½.	Rivets.....	per doz.	10

**A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 MADISON STREET, CHICAGO.**

## THE MUNCIE ROLLER SKATE.

Adjustable Bottom Roller Skate, a First Class Skate for Rinks or Clubs.



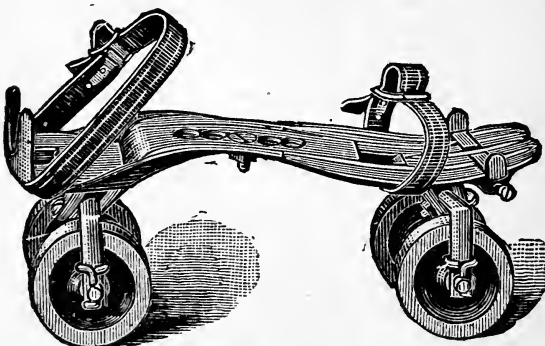
### THE MUNCIE.

It is the only Adjustable-Bottom Skate manufactured.  
It can be changed from one size to another instantly.  
It can be made plain or scientific.

#### PRICES:

Gent's Adjustable Iron Bottom, Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8.....	per pair,	\$4 00
" " " " " 8 and 9.....	"	4 00
Ladies' " " " " 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.....	"	4 00
Child's " " " " 10, 11, 12 and 13.....	"	4 00

## THE MUNCIE PLATED SKATE.



This skate is handsomely plated and is a fine skate for prize or presentation.

**Price per pair, - \$6.00.**

Sizes same as Iron Bottom Skates.

**A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 MADISON STREET, CHICAGO.**

# PRICE LIST OF REPAIRS

FOR

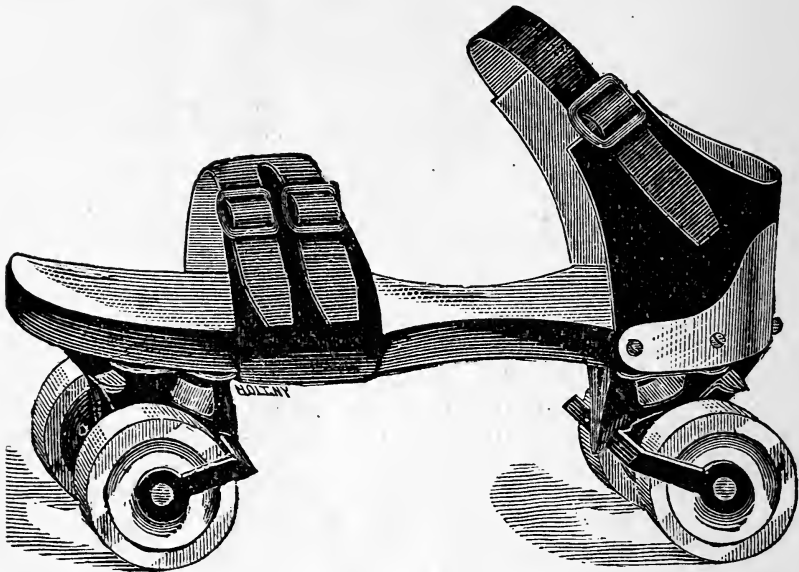
## THE MUNCIE SKATE.

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Heel Straps, wood bottom.....	per pair, \$	40
Heel Bands, brass, wood bottom.....	"	20
Heel Straps, iron bottom .....	"	25
Toe Straps, broad, wood bottom .....	"	30
Toe Straps, narrow .....	"	20
Foot Boards, wood .....	"	40
Foot Boards, malleable iron, adjustable .....	"	1 50
Hangers for Wheels, malleable iron, adjustable, 4 to set.....	"	1 50
Toe Clamps for malleable iron, adjustable.....	"	10
Hangers for Wheels, wood bottom, complete, 4 to set....	"	2 00
Wheels, best boxwood.....	each,	5
Gent's Heel Pieces.....	"	40
Ladies' Heel Pieces.....	"	40
Gent's Toe Pieces with clamps.....	"	50
Ladies' Toe Pieces with clamps.....	"	50
Axles, best steel.....	"	8
Patent Buckles.....	"	2
Copper Rivets.....	per lb.,	1 00
Screws, round head coupling.....	per doz.,	25
Flat Head Screws for coupling adjustable bottoms.....	"	20
Toe Clamp Screws....	"	10
Linch Pins for Axles.....	"	10
¾-inch Square, pure rubber.....	per foot,	25
Cut of Skate for printing, small.....	each,	1 00
Silver Plated Skates for prize or presentation.....	extra,	2 50
Gold Plated Skates for prize or presentation.....	"	15 00
Gold-Bronze Skates for prize or presentation.....	"	1 00
Lithographs of Skating Scene.....	per doz.,	1 25

**A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 MADISON STREET, CHICAGO.**

# THE PLYMPTON SKATE.



The Plympton Skate is too well known to need any extended description, having been used in rinks for nearly twenty years. We are now prepared to offer this skate to the trade and to rinks at a price corresponding with other skates on the market.

Sizes from 7 1-2 to 11 1-2.

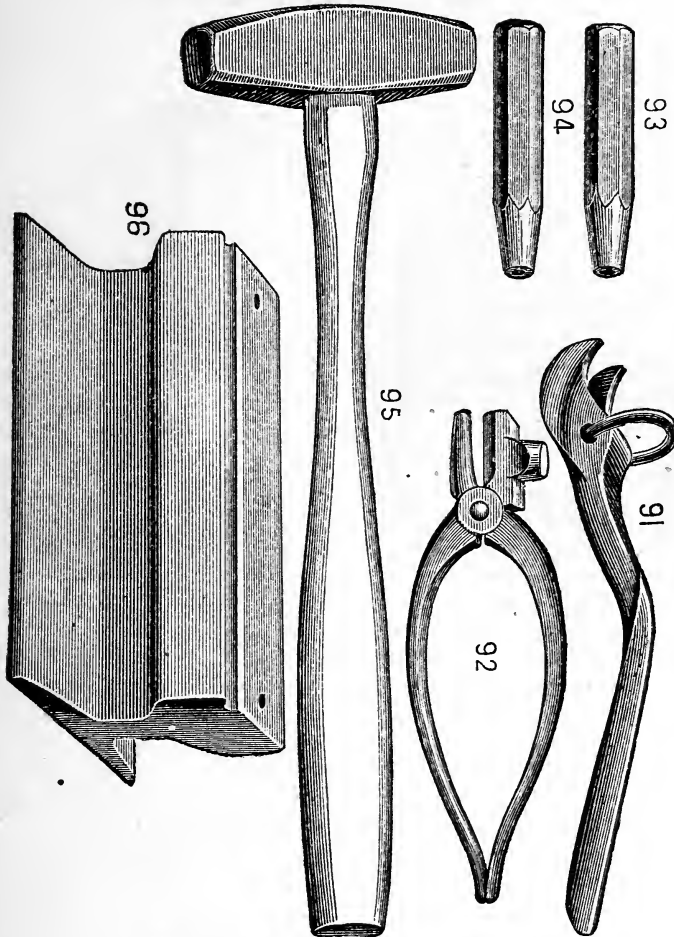
Price. per pair, \$3.00.

## Price List of Parts.

Ebonized Foot Boards.....	per pair, \$	40
Heel Straps.....	"	35
Toe ".....	"	25
Heel Bands.....	each,	7
Trucks.....	"	20
Hangers.....	"	20
Steel Axles.....	"	10
Turkey Boxwood Wheels.....	"	5
Cotters.....	per 100,	35
Large Screws.....	each,	3
Rubbers.....	per doz.,	35
Double Rivet Buckles.....	per gross, 1	50

A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 MADISON STREET, CHICAGO

## RINK TOOLS.



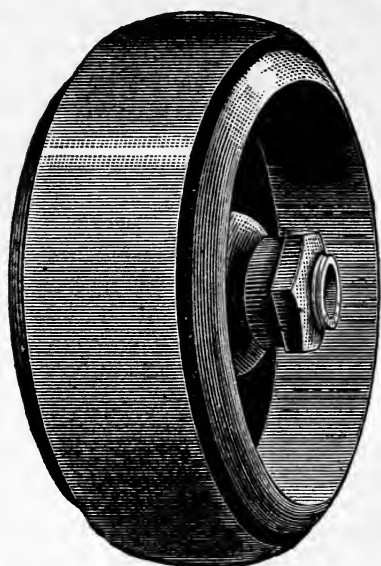
### Tools for Vineyard Skates.

No. 91. Rubber Press for C. AC. and SC.....	Each, \$1 00
" 92. Cotton Spreader and Closer.....	" 1 00
" 93, 94. Riveting Tools for buckles.....	" 75
" 95. Soft Hammer for straightening axles.....	" 1 50
" 96. Anvil for rink use.....	" 2 00

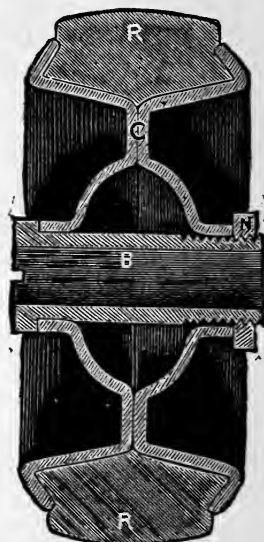
### Tools for Henley Skates.

Six inch flat nose pliers .....	\$ 75	Wrench for bending linch pins \$	25
Rivet set for large copper rivets	50	Rivet set for buckles.....	25

# CLARKE'S STEEL CASED RUBBER WHEEL.



No. 29.



No. 29.

**B.** Brass bearing through center of wheel.

**C.** Steel casing forming sides of wheel, which also hold the rubber band in place by being dovetailed at edges, as shown, allowing no chance for the rubber to slip or roll from its place.

**R.** Rubber band, which is made of the best rubber, and of sufficient hardness to make the wheel very light running.

These wheels are made to fit all styles and sizes of skates, and are especially adapted for playing polo, football, etc., and are also quite extensively used for Rink purposes, as they are noiseless, durable, and will not wear the floor.

We can furnish these wheels at following low prices:

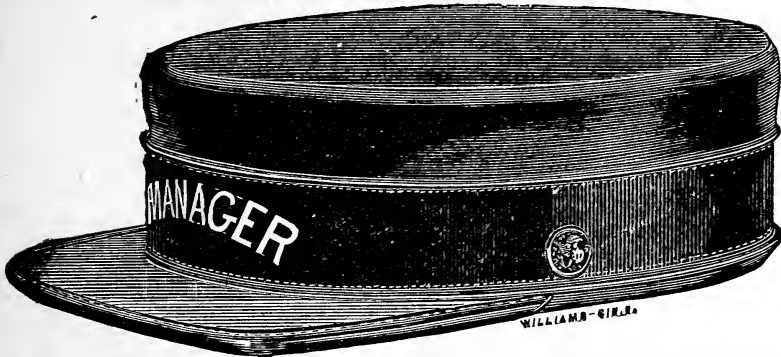
Plain.....	\$1.65 per Set, net.
Nickel Plated.....	2.00 " " "

## Repairs for Wheels.

Brass Boxing, per Set (8).....	\$ .50
Rubber Tire, per Set (8).....	1.00

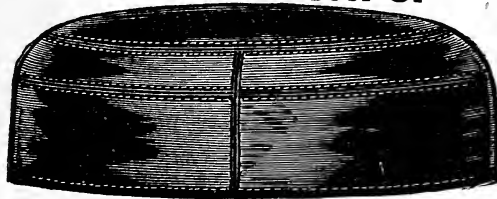
**A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 MADISON STREET, CHICAGO.**

## RINK MANAGER'S CAP.



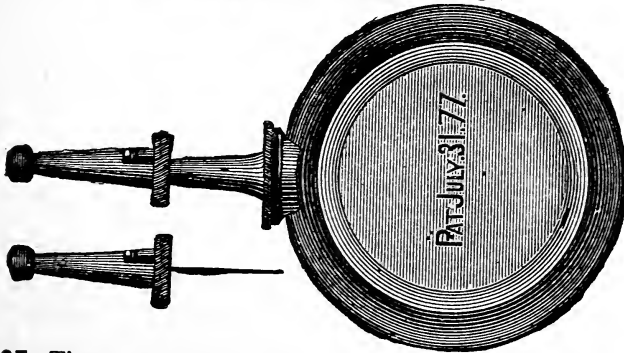
This elegant cap is made of the best quality dark blue cloth, silk lining, patent leather peak, gold buttons at side, and the word "Manager" in gold letters on band. Price, \$2.50 each.

## SKATING CAPS.



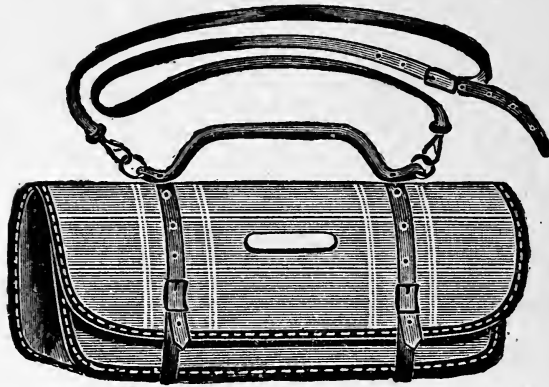
Skating Caps, plain .....	\$	75
" " 2d quality .....		50
" Cap, gold cord .....	1	25

## POCKET OILERS.



PRICE—Tin..... 25c. each.      Nickel..... 35c. each.  
A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 MADISON STREET, CHICAGO.

## SKATE SATCHELS.



Leather, with strap, best quality .....	\$2 00
Leather, with strap, second quality.....	1 50
Canvas, with strap.....	1 25

## POLO STICKS AND BALLS.

We are now manufacturing the finest line of Polo Sticks in the market, using the very best stock, and taking great care in their manufacture.

### POLO STICKS.

No. 0. The Spalding League Polo Stick, hand made, each.....	\$0 75
No. 1. Fine Machine Made Stick, square head.....	50
No. 2. Round Stick.....	25
Rubber Covers for Sticks.....	50

### POLO BALLS.

	Each.
Leather Covered Balls.....	\$0 15
Rubber Covered Regulation Polo Ball.....	1 00

GOAL STAKES, RULES, ETC.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 MADISON STREET, CHICAGO.



# POLO SUITS.



## FLANNEL SHIRTS.

	Each.	Per doz.
No. 0. Extra heavy Flannel.....	\$5 00	\$54 00
No. 1. 1st quality twilled Flannel .....	4 00	42 00
No. 2. 2d quality twilled Flannel....	3 25	36 00
Cheaper Shirts, \$1 50 to \$2 25 each.		

## Close Fitting Shirts.

Worsted knit, tight fitting equestrian Shirts, each .....	\$3 50
Cotton knit ditto, each .....	2 00

## To Measure for Shirt.

Size collar worn; length of sleeve from center of back; size around chest; length of yoke shoulder to shoulder.



## FLANNEL KNEE PANTS.

	Each.	Per dz.
No. 0. Extra heavy Flannel.....	\$5 00	\$54 00
No. 1. 1st quality Flannel.....	4 00	42 00
No. 2. 2d quality Flannel.....	3 25	36 00
Cheaper Flannel Pants, \$1 50 to \$2 25 each.		

## KNEE TIGHTS.

Worsted Knee Tights, each.....	\$3 00
Cotton Knee Tights, each.....	1 00

## STOCKINGS.

	Per pair.
No. 0. Best worsted yarn, any color.....	\$1 50
No. 1. Fine woolen yarn, any color .....	1 00
No. 2. Good quality woolen yarn ..	75
No. 3. 2d quality .....	50

## BELTS.

	Each.
No. 0. Nickel plated buckle, worsted webbing.....	\$ 50
No. 1. Leather mounted, worsted webbing.....	40
No. 4. Leather mounted, cotton web.....	25

## CAPS.

Regulation Polo Cap.....	\$1 00
Worsted Knit Caps.....	1 00
College style Cap, with Visor.....	75
Cheaper Caps.....	50

A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 MADISON STREET, CHICAGO.

SPALDING'S

—:OF:—  
MANUAL

—:OF:—

Roller Skating.











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